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SANKARACHARYA'S TEMPLE IN KASHMIR

The Sankaracharya temple in Kashmir, built on a bare and arid hillock—Takht-i-Suleman—is said to have been built by Jaloka, son of the great Buddhist Emperor, Asoka, about 200 B.C. The temple is renowned all over Kashmir as the abode of 'Shiva' and affords a panoramic view of the Kashmir Valley which abounds in beauty spots.

Far down on one side of the temple is the Dal Lake, famous for its lotus flowers and floating fields, with snow-clad mountains forming a beautiful background.

CITY OF TEMPLES — ORISSA'S CAPITAL

(See Page 5)

SHORT STORY

SHYAM AND SHEELA

BY "RAJAN"

Shyam was the only son of his aged wealthy parents. He was brought up with great care and every possible arrangement had been done for prompt administration to his wants. There was nothing which he wished for and did not get.

After passing his B.A. examination his father anxious to see him married in his life time which was the only thing he now wished for, got him engaged to the daughter of an equally wealthy man of a neighbouring village.

Shyam did not favour the marriage. He was already in love with a girl whose only misfortune was that she happened to be born in a poor family. He therefore, resented the proposed marriage but his father who had, always gone by the wishes of his son was adamant in the matter of his son's marriage. He told his son that he was not going to listen to anything from him. "I have not brought you up to besmear the fair name of our family. I cannot take the risk of social indignation simply for the satisfaction of your transitory, whims. Moreover the girl you are going to be married to being of a noble family must undoubtedly be a nice well-bred girl" said his father, to him in a firm tone which silenced Shyam.

The appointed solemn day came. The marriage was performed with great pomp and show. A drama was staged, the village was lit with lamps, alms were distributed among poor people and the Brahmins of the whole village were sumptuously fed.

In the evening the bride came followed, by cart-loads of dowry. The villagers had lined the way. Their faces looked bright, their 'Chota babu' had been married. Among loud shouts and cheers of 'Long live the couple' the bride got down from the car and walked towards the gate of the house.

"Gopi, see she is limping" whispered one of the villagers. "Might be due to some pain in her leg. The beginning, however, looks ominous" replied the other.

The whisper went throughout the congregation. Shyam's parents and relatives also saw it. They were disturbed. Ugly vague, and undefined fears filled their hearts. They instantly, carefully but cautiously so as not to give her any idea of their motive which would impair her feelings if their fears turned baseless, examined the bride. Outwardly there was nothing wrong with her except that her left arm was thinner than the right one. Day by day the bride revealed her physical as well as mental defects. Her left side was paralysed. She could hardly work. Mentally she was insane.

His parents were distressed and pained. Their last wish was shattered. Shyam was the most afflicted of them all. From his early youth he had entertained romantic visions about his married life. In a moment they all evaporated into the thin air. Henceforth he did not show his characteristic keen interest in his day-to-day activities. Life to him now appeared bleak and barren. That amiable smile which made him popular in the village was no more seen on his face.

Shyam's father a few months later died.

Living in the neighbourhood Shyam had a friend named Gopal. They were very intimate friends having had close association since their childhood. Gopal too graduated and he was now proceeding to Lucknow to join the Commerce Course. With a view to mitigating the intensity of Shyam's mental affliction he urged him to accompany him and join the LL. B course. Shyam readily agreed and got his mother's consent.

Shyam's mother, feeling lonely in the spacious house, invited a poor homeless lady living in the adjoining village, to occupy a portion of the house. The lady was a poor old widow eking out livelihood, by helping the neighbours in their household work. She had a young beautiful daughter whose marriage had become a problem for her. She wanted to marry her to a person, of course of her own caste, who would provide for her too, as it was becoming more and more difficult for her to work due to her old age.

At last after tiring search she got one such person. The village banker's wife died and he agreed to fulfil her condition.

The banker was a greyhaired man of fifty years. He was pale and lean with his cheek bones prominently bulging out. He had a big nose and a large mouth. The largeness of his mouth could be fully realised when he laughed on which occasions the ends of his mouth nearly reached his ears Sheela the widow's daughter would be his third wife. He had one son and two daughters.

Sheela knew him. In her childhood she had played with his daughters the eldest of whom was of her age. He was an ugly man of an irritable temper. Sheela was greatly disturbed over her mother's choice. Was she to sacrifice her happiness for ever for her monther's sake or sacrifice her mother for the sake of her own happiness? Sheela was sensible enough not tend to either extreme. If mother's and her happiness were inversely proportional she wanted a compromising course to be adopted She did not want total sacrifice of one for the sake of other.

To Sheela marriage did not mean mearly providing for. It meant something more. Life with the banker would be dull—and devoid of a joy To-day would like yesterday and life would be empty of romance.

Romance! That was the word that exploded the pent up tension in her heart. She yearned for warmth and emotion which the old banker, she was sure, would not be able to provide her with. Her spirit craved for a thing which he most lacked. She was passing through an experience which comes to thousands of young girls who are unfortunate like her.

Sheela sent her friends to plead her cause before her mother. They argued and pleaded with her but she was firm as a rock. In a placid voice which showed the total failure of the arguments and pleadings to mould her heart she would tell them, "Soon my daughter would be rolling in wealth and opulence and she will be the queen of a big home which you do not seem to like, out of jealousy. I know better than you what is good and bad for her. You young girls of the present age have grown a habit of advising old experienced mothers".

Sheela thought, mused and wept but to no avail. Her mother after consulting the Brahmins fixed the date of her marriage. The fateful day when all her mental conflicts would come to an end and her fate would be eternally doomed was to come after about six months.

Life in the University was gay. There were occasional meetings, dance and music recitals and above all lively discussions about subjects ranging from East-West conflict to Indian dishes. All these diversions thrust the painful memories of the past into the subconscious racesses of Shyam's heart. He looked cheerful although now and then he fell into musing fits. Gopal like a true and faithful friend kept Shyam busy with some happy anecdotes whenever he saw his friend in a contemplative mood.

One day very early in the morning Gopal came into his friend's room and began to wake him up telling him that he had something very important to communicate to him. "You can't yourself sleep, and you don't allow me to sleep. Always you come with the excuse of something urgent", cried out Shyam angrily and so saying lifted up his 'razai' and covered his face.

"Shyam, by God, I have happy news to tell you. Your wife is dead", cried out Gopal.

Shyam at once jumped out of his bed. "What did you say Gopal"? Gopal showed him the letter which he read and re-read. He could not believe. The news could not be true. He, like all human beings was apt to doubt the happening of an event which he passionately desired to happen. But just then the postman delivered him a letter. From the outer handwriting he knew it to be from his home. He tore it open. The news were confirmed She had poisoned herself to death.

The whole past rose before his eyes. He now pitied her and cursed himself for being the cause of the death of an innocent girl whom he had made to suffer for no fault of her. He realised the extremely afflicted state of her heart which finding no ray of hope had resorted to the last desparate act of deliverance.

Days passed by like the beads of a rosary piling into weeks and months. Time the great healer healed one more wound of Shyam's heart.

After the completion of their 1 year courses both the friends proceeded to their homes. On the door of his house Shyam was greeted by his mother who hugged and kissed him with tears of joy in her eyes. Both then went up and related to each other the events of the year of separation.

While Shyam was talking to his mother he noticed that some girl was sitting in the window on the other extreme of the room. What an impudent girl she must be who intrudes upon our privacy, he thought. His curiosity grew and he questioned his mother about her. She told him everything about her and how she had administered to her wants, had looked after her during his absence. She told him how she had taken great pains to clean and decorate the house in anticipation of arrival. "I love her as my own child", she concluded.

The personal experience of frustrated hopes and her present miserable state created in his heart a kindly flow of sympathy and tenderness for her.

Shyam's mother had personally prepared sweets of various kinds for her son. Tea and sweets were served. She called the girl and asked her to partake of the delicious dishes but she modestly declined. But on being pressed she came with her head hung down, shoulders bent and her body as if contracted in order to look smaller than she actually was—a desire common in many young unmarried modest girls.

She sat down. Shyam cast a side glance at her. He was bewildered. He rubbed his eyes which appeared to deceive him. Was she the same Sheela he once loved? Yes, she was.

She too cast a glance at him and was equally amazed. Though silent the emotional upsurge of her heart got clearly reflected in her face which reddened. Fearing the emotions may not grow too strong and burst forth in the form of tears she got up and went down. "She is a shy girl and cannot sit before you", said his mother to him.

Shyam felt uneasy. He got lost in his thoughts about her and did not hear anything from his mother who noticing it and attributing it to the tiresome journey he had had asked him to have some rest. He got up and stretched himself on the bed.

Sheela the same Sheela. Visions of his past experiences with her passed before his eyes. She was the girl whom he had worshipped with the sacred flowers of his love but had been snatched away from him by cruel fate. He felt restless. He wanted to go down and talk to her—talk to her endlessly. Her full pictures rose before his eyes.

Sheela was an exquisitely beautiful girl. Her face was angelic with dark arched eye brows sheltering her lotus eyes. She had small tender red lips and a broad charming smile playing on her face.

It is said that every branch of art—Poetry, Music, Painting etc. has its own domain and if one encroaches upon the domain of the other the result is failure. Shela was an example to the truth of the statement. To try to depict her in the medium of words meant great injustice to her. The best way to realise her enchanting beauty was to have her painted. All the parts of her body seemed to have been chiselled to form one harmonious whole.

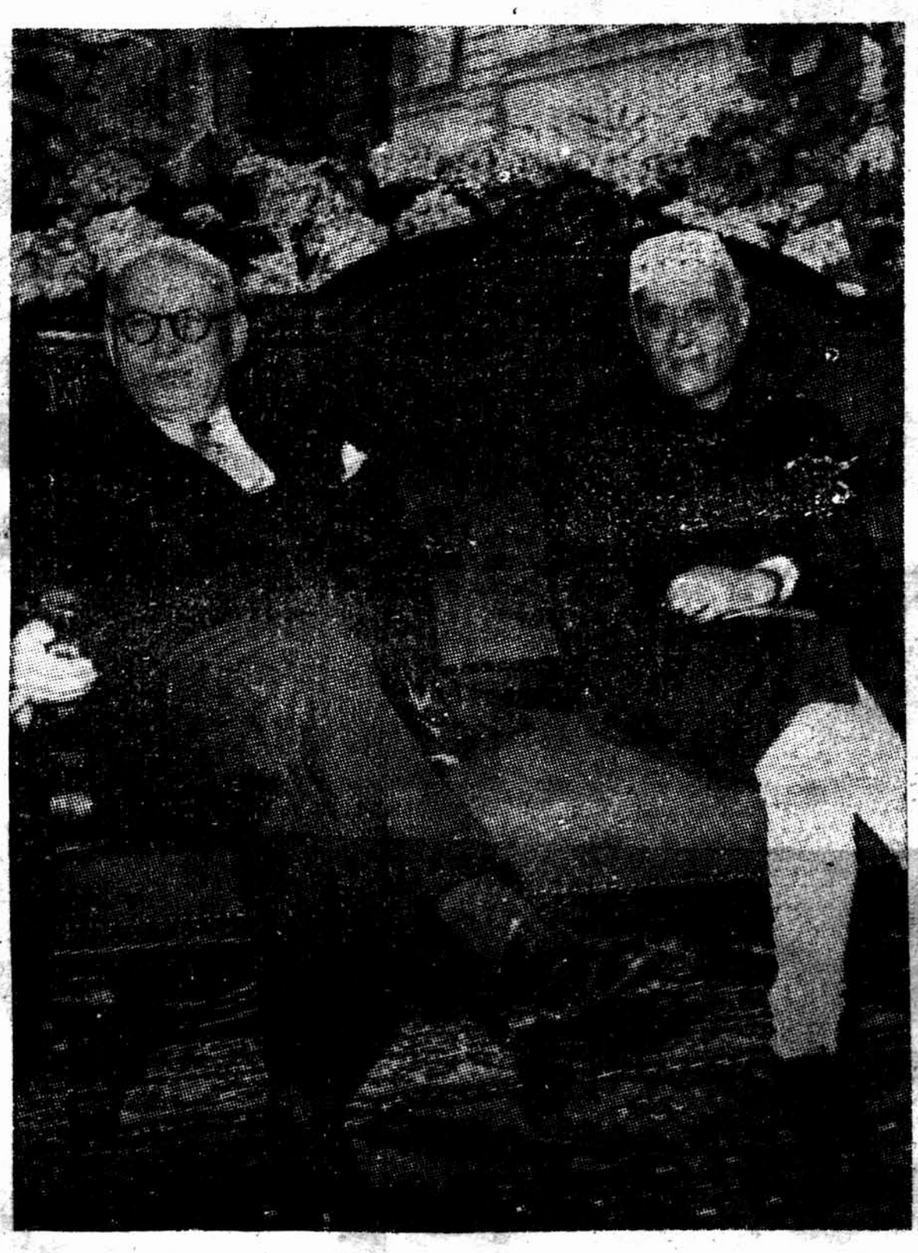
Sheela too felt restless and ecstatic. She had and still loved Shyam dearly. Fate had rent them asunder. But if only her mother could be made to change her mind her love might be returned to her and she be allowed to lead a life of eternal joy and bliss. But her mother, she knew would not flinch. Time was short—only two fateful months left to make or mar her life. Only a miracle could save her. But the greatest thing that worried her heart was whether he still loved her.

After some time Shyam went down. She was in a contemplative mood. As soon as they saw each other, they involuntarily and unanimously cried out each other's name. Exuberant joy gushed out of their hearts and stayed on their faces. They poured forth their hearts. Shyam told her that under no circumstances would he allow her to be snatched away from him. Not to speak of her mother even hell could not bar him from making her his own. His determination kindled hope in her heart. She felt elevated and joyous; a thrill, an electrical current went through her whole body. Her heart throbbed and her breast heaved. But doubts still lingered in her heart.

Sheela's mother having had to work hard fell ill. Doctors told her that she was suffering from weakness and loss of blood. During her illness Shyam personally attended besides keeping a number of servants at her disposal. Eminent doctors from the city were called. After sometime she got well. She expressed her gratitude to him and her inability to repay all he had done for her. However she offered her as well as her daughter's life-long services to him. He forbid her to

(Continued on Page 27)

NEHRU MEETS SWISS PRESIDENT



Pandit Nehru and the Swiss Federal President, Ernst Nobs photographed in the Federal Mansion at Berne, during the former's recent visit.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BRITAIN'S QUEER LAWS

By Francis Musgrave

A Member of Parliament, recently told the House of Commons that the British people were so regimental nowadays that there were no fewer than 40,600 rules and regulations operating under various control Orders that affected one section or another of the community. Most people, it is true, never come up against more than a few of these, but every British subject is affected by the Common Law of England which contains some very queer laws indeed.

An unrepealed law of 1770 lays it down that "no woman shall seduce or betray a man into matrimony by using scents, paint cosmetics, artificial teeth, false hair, high-heeled shoes, iron stays or bolstered hips. If she does so, the marriage shall be null and void."

ALTHOUGH the British public boasts that it is the most law-abiding body of people in the world, it would probably be true to say that there is not one man, woman, or child living in Britain today who does not break some law or other every time he moves over the front doorstep—and sometimes even in his own home

For there are so many ancient and obsolute laws in the British Isles that every citizen is an unwitting and unwilling criminal almost from the moment of his birth.

Indeed, so had has the situation become, that Parliament recently decided to set up a special branch of the Office of Parliamentary Counsel to "consolidate the countless Bills which now operate" because the Government is "gravely disturbed at the chaotic state of the Statute Book."

A committee of ten members, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, has begun the work which is expected to last for about fifteen years, and during their sittings it is expected that they will make a list of the many extraordinary and out-dated legal measures which still operate in Britain, in order that these can be abolished.

For instance, there is a law passed in 1604 which makes it illegal to eat a meal consisting of more than two courses.

Those citizens who eat meat on Wednesdays (if they live in the southern countries), or who eat meat on Fridays (if they live in the north) or who eat meat on Saturdays (if they live in East Anglia), are all committing misdemeanours carrying heavy penalties.

Furthermore, those who eat mice-pies at Christmas in the West Country, or eat leeks at Easter in Wales, or drink cider on special holidays in Devonshire, are criminals liable to a term of imprisonment.

Ban On Walking

Anyone who works on a Sunday is still a guilty man under a 17th. century Act of Parliament. In some counties people must not walk more than 3 miles on Sunday, in others they must walk a minimum of 5 miles (because that was the average distance to the nearest church in olden times). And in Somerset there is a law that says one must not wear the same clothes on Sunday as one wears on weekdays; in Durham the citizen must never wear leather soles to his boots, but only wooden ones; in Yorkshire it is a real offence—not just a gastronomic one—not to have Yorkshire pudding with roast beef on Sundays and all holidays.

When in Kent, the good Englishman must not pick nuts from the hedges on a Wednesday, and in Essex it is an offence to dig for potatoes with anything but a wooden fork. And, under a law of 1677, operative all over England, any person who sells, buys or reads a newspaper on Sunday, makes himself liable to imprisonment.

Nothing In Public

Again, you can be fined £10 for doing any pawnbroking business on Sunday or Christmas Day, and if you harness your dog in place of a horse your fine will be £2. If you cut a hedge on a public highway you can be sent to repent your evil ways during a week's sojourn in gaol, and if you beat a mat or shake any kind of cloth in the street after 8 o'clock in the morning you can be fined ten shillings.

Remember, when next you spend a cycling holiday speeding along the English country lanes, that if you mend a picture by the roadside you are breaking a law of 1776. If you leave any vehicle in the road unattended, you break a law of 1826, and if you even trundle a baby's perambulator, (with or without a baby in it) on the sidewalk, you can be made to appear next morning for judgment at the local police court.

Any workman, sailor, or soldier, risks gaol if he plays bowls, dice, or cards; and even a "gentleman of quality" must not play bowls on Sunday.

The Englishman breaks a law of 1778 every time he puts a coin in a penny-in-the-slot machine, even if he only wishes to himself.

As if this were not enough, the Englishmen who tells a fairy story over the telephone can be fined £10, and he breaks a law of 1824 every time he uses a radio loudspeaker either in private or in public.

Scale Of Fines

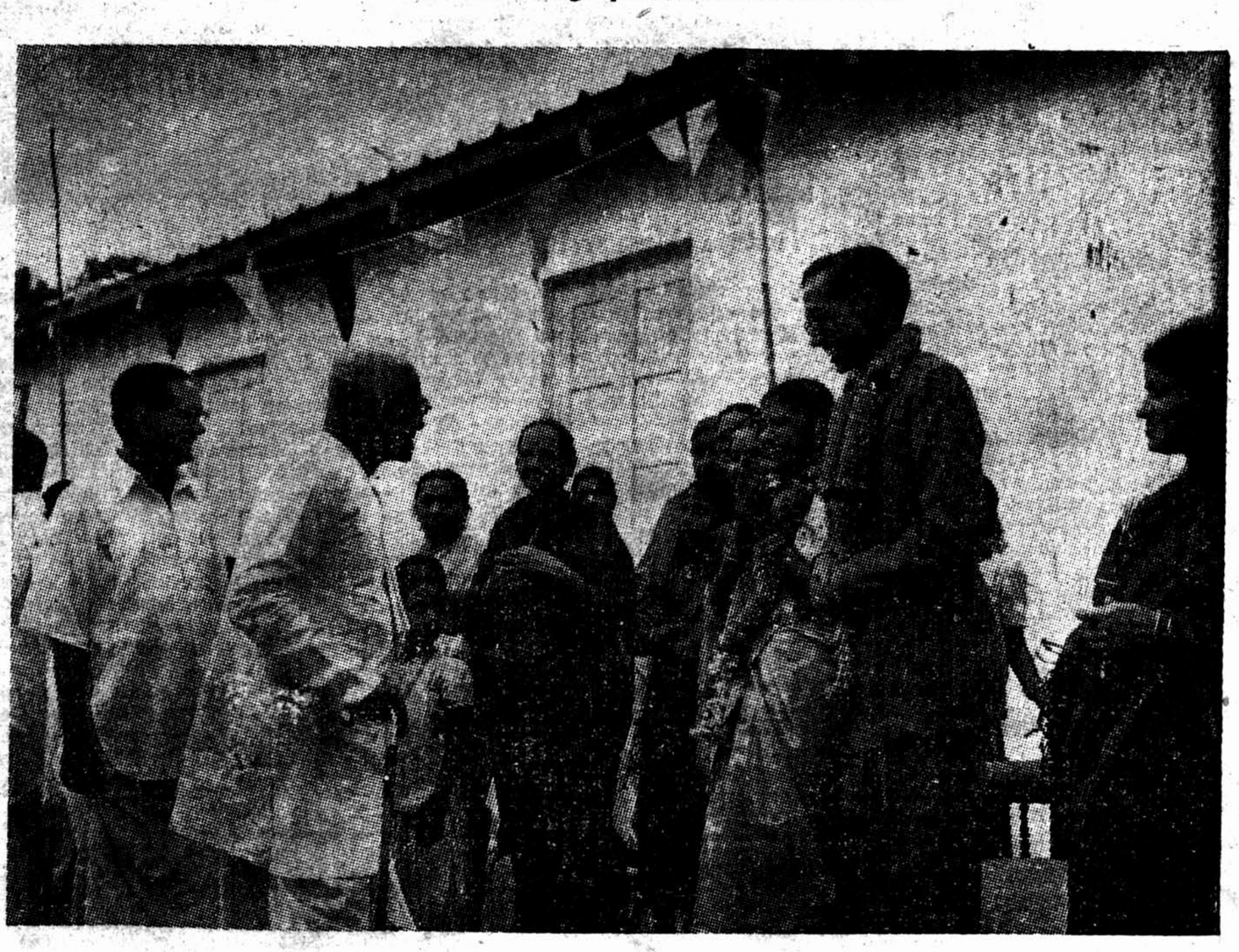
An Act passed in 1745 lays down a scale of fines for using bad language in the street, running from one shilling for a labourer's oath, to 5 shillings for a good round oath uttered by a "gentleman". But if, when fining you, the police make an error in your grading, you can obtain redress and compensation for having been put in the wrong social class.

In Scotland there is still a law, dating from 1745, which makes it illegal for any woman to conceal the fact that she is an expectant mother. This law has actually been invoked during the last few years in Edinburgh to help the police in dealing with an incredibly larger number of abandoned newborn babies.

Then, too, in six of the seaside counties in England, it is illegal to bathe in the sea without shoes. Under a law obviously designed to deal with horse traffic, an ordinary citizen today is under a legal obligation, if he sees anyone driving recklessly or dangerously, to arrest him and take him by force to the nearest police station. If he fails to make the arrest, he himself is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as the actual dangerous driver.

But the list is endless, and could be continued almost indefinitely. It is nor surprising, therefore, that the present Lord Chancellor said recently: "These laws could easily have the most grotesque results if we were all foolish to make them operate."

It is to clear up this very muddled legal situation, that the Lord Chancellor's committee is commencing what might well turn out to be a most complicated task, but one which in the end could free the Briton from those anachronistic laws which could—and often do—land him in prison for doing what all his neighbours do every day of their lives.



Governor-General Rajaji chatting with Kumari Anandi, daughter of the Editor of "Kalki", and Mr. N. Ramachandran whose wedding he attended in Madras last week. It was a society wedding largely attended by Ministers, political leaders, journalists artistes and Cinema stars.

THE TRIZONIA OF HYDERABAD

HERE am I in Hyderabad again, the State over which the Ala Hazrat, His Exalted Highness the Nizam rules, now by sheer sufference. I have just finished a week's study of the political and economic situation. The first time that I was in Hyderabad on a journalistic mission was long, long ago in 1915.

Feudalism was rampant then. It was arrogant towards its serfs, the voiceless, ground-down peasantry. But it was always well-mannered. The common populace was then much better fed than in British India though slothful and slovenly.

The next time I visited Hyderabad was in 1919, to ascertain what new change in administration Sir Ali Imam was trying to introduce. He had been a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. As Prime Minister of Hyderabad, appointed as usual by Viceregal consent, it was supposed that, with his experience and reputedly liberal outlook, he would bring some civilised element at least, into an administration which remained hopelessly mediaeval. But while he perigrinated a lot, leaving in his wake a long stream of orange skins, as his car sped by—a delightful habit of his—things remained much the same. In the trizonia of Hyderabad, the Marathwada, the Telugu tract, and the Kannad speaking southern territory of the State, there was no freedom of speech nor of association nor was the Hindu community, 86 per cent of the State's population, made to feel that they were anything else than the abject vassals of a Muslim State.

Machiavelli Plus Metternich

The third time that I visited Hyderabad was in 1924. It was to discover whether Sir Akbar Hydari, that much boosted administrator, who had proved efficient as a civil servant in India and talked about the value of democracy was really keen, as a new Prime Minister, on giving the majority population in the State a fair deal. His career showed that he played a cat and mouse game with the Hindus and that he was by no means averse to the dominence of the imported Aligarh spirit which had a contempt for the Mulki Muslim intelligence and a passionate hatred for the Hindu. He proved a Machiavelli and Metternich combined.

This much background is necessary to come to the present times. Between 1924 to 1938 the Hindu lawyer politician agitated; reform carrots were before him. After 1938 he took to Satyagraha. There was repression but little conciliation. The 1942 struggle in India had its little reflex action in Hyderabad. Later the Ittehad, the reactionary Muslim organisation convinced that British policy towards the States guaranteed misrule and oppression by it, launched upon that programme of sadism which is still fresh in the minds of Hyderabad people.

Clever And Calculated

The tragedy was that this chapter of vandalism should have been allowed to be enacted when India had been given Independence as a result of British Labour policy. The time for this sadism was well chosen by those who perpetrated it. A remarkable thing about it was that Razakardom with the connivance of a large element of the State police operated in such a manner as to decimate as far as possible the poor Hindu in the rural areas, while leaving the larger towns unaffected. There only pin-pricks were given through occasional murders.

The foreign journalist could be easily hoodwinked by the Government, controlled by gangsters, whom the civil administration has, none too soon displaced. He could be received at the air-port, motored round to the Himatsagar State farm, be shown

Usmania University: Arts College Building

plans for engineering works, taken to visit the co-operative societies, a few miles away from Hyderabad, the magnificent halls and palaces, that is the Usmania University, and many other monuments in Shahbad stone to testify to the progress of Asafjahi rule Then one could say good bye to him at the Hakimpeth aerodrome. Possibly, if he did not happen to dose on the return journey Delhiwards and did look down with enquiry on the burning villages where the Razakar was active, he could be quietly assured that the land was being prepared for the next crop.

One of the most wicked things the gangster Government did was to take off the ban on the Communist Party. Given a lease of life again in this manner, the Communists wreaked their vengeance down Warangal way on the Reddy landlords, the majority of whom had already run away. In other parts of the State the Razakars pursued a policy of systematic destruction of the Hindus. The Nizam issued Firmans now and then to his beloved subjects and negotiated with Delhi through worthless agents. When Mr. Shrikhande, a leading lawyer who had taken no active part in politics and who is now appointed Advocate General by the Civil administration, wrote to the gangster Government, drawing attention to the butchery, the arson and the systematic loot, his plea remained unanswered. So did his request that the Nizam should meet a delegation of representative citizens. Probably His Exalted Highness was rather fancies himself as composer of 'Gazals'.

Saved In Time

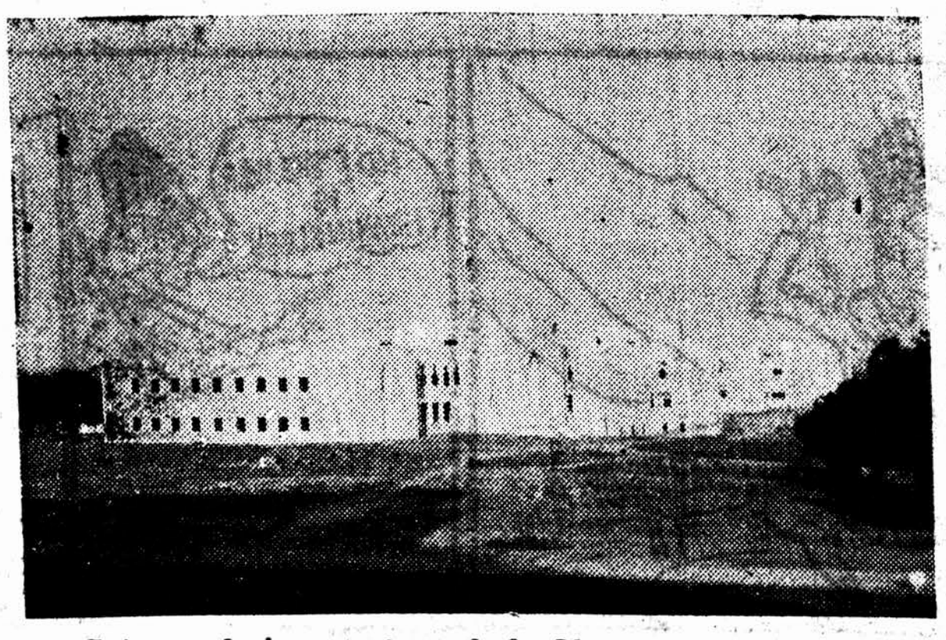
A unique event occurred six months after this anti-Hindu campaign had continued, unabated. Although Mr. Kashinathrao Vaidya, the doyen of Hyderabad lawyers, was in jail for the third time along with his associates in Satyagraha, the younger members of the bar, 126 in number took the unusual step of suspending their practice, after presenting a dignified and weighty memorandum to the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court. I discovered that when they went to Mr. Munshi, the agent of the Indian Union, he told them that it would be impossible for such a step to be taken. If they could take it, it would be a unique event, not only in the history of the bar in India but in world history. These young men chose to sacrifice their means of living for an unbusy writing poetry. I am told he certain period, rather than co-operate as the interpreters of law and order with an administration that notoriously rejected the value and importance of both. I am told that it was this action which opened the eyes of the Union Government, to the real state of affairs in the Hyderabad State. I was also told that it was Indian Military intelligence which was the first to warn them of what was happening. In their inexperience, the Union Government, had sent down Mr. Munshi, without an adequate staff and without even the means of ascertaining what was going on.

Mr. Munshi could do at least one remarkable thing. A few hours before the Indian Union's police action could reach the fringe of Hyderabad city, Razakar preparations to attack the city's Hindu population became notoriously evident. Mr. Munshi successfully got hold of the Nizam, brought him to the radio and made him say words which made Goondaism, abetted by the gangster Government stay its hands.

Now the nightmare is over. What future plans have the leading men in the State, now that the civil administration is trying its hardest to give it a civilized Government where there is security of life and property? As regards the leaders, they seem to be dazed with what they have gone through. Just at the present juncture it is difficult to chart the political frontiers of their mind. But ask the common man what he wants, the humble worker, the clerk, the businessman in a small way, who can for the first time in Hyderabad History speak his mind freely and openly, and he will tell you, "Let this Trizonia disappear. Let us integrate with India according to the convenience of language"

(To be continued).

BY L. G. KHARE



Science Laboratories of the Usmania University

ECONOMIC STORM OVER SWEDEN

By MORLEY CASSIDY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE Swedish Garden of Eden is no longer what it used to be. The pine trees no longer gush forth schnapps, smorgasbord has stopped growing on bushes, and there is a chill wind blowing.

The forecast, moreover, reads: "Continued cold, with rising taxes."

Sweden, in short, has made a dismal discovery. It has found that the same gate which swing inward to admit American automobiles and machine tools, French cognac, Australian wool, Argentine wheat and Swiss watches, will swing the other way to let wagonloads of Swedish gold go buckity-buckity down the highway.

And when the surplus gold is gone, it seems, even Paradise starts earning its living by the sweat of its brow.

Sweden, the happy little kingdom that pioneered "the middle way" and stuck to it through war and peace, still wears a smiling face. Stockholm remains one of the world's loveliest cities. Its Grand Hotel will give you, for about $6, a steak dinner that would make any other European's eyes swell like doorknobs. Its Hamngatu glistens like Fifth Avenue with jewelry shops and Paris frocks. Its cars are long and shiny, mostly American.

Something Wrong

The grocery stores, too, are still full of Roquefort cheese that you cannot buy in France, English biscuits that the English cannot have, Holland Chocolate that is rationed in Holland.

It is hard to believe, looking at all this, that Sweden's prosperity—built in 135 years of hard work, thrift, caution and peace—is not as solid as the vast Royal Palace across the Strommen, or the stately home of the Riksdag on its island in the Norrstrom.

But Sweden is in trouble, and knows it. The breezes in Paradise gets a little chillier every day.

They begin to nip in a hundred places, and some of them are vital.

Herr Johnson, for instance, has not driven his slinky American car for four months. He stripped a gear, and Sweden cannot spare dollars for a replacement.

Herr Z...., with a trucking business, is outraged that his gasoline ration is cut one-third, and the price raised to 80 cents a gallon.

Every housewife, too, senses, irritably, that something is wrong.

There is heat only 75 days a year, and apartments must not be heated above 60 degrees; the fuel shortage.

The meat ration is 2½ ounces daily although farmers cry that they have a surplus; it must go to export.

Butter is rationed to six-tenths of an ounce daily; shortage of Danish kroner. Sugar to an ounce and a half; shortage of hard currency. Coffee to two ounces a week, same reason.

Sweden grumbles, but most of them have hardly guessed at half what is in store for them unless the Government can pull a zebra out of its hat. And even the Government, which so far has tenderly shielded the average citizen from the sharpening winds, is beginning to have serious worries about how it can turn this trick.

Outlook Worsens

For the outlook, despite hopefully laid plans, grows worse instead of better. Exports—the sales that have to pay for the good things Sweden buys—dropped $25,000,000 in January.

February, it appears, was as bad, and March may prove to have been worse. All of a sudden, it seems, nobody wants the wood-pulp and wood products that form one-fifth of Sweden's exports. Fewer and fewer want her machinery, her transportation equipment and iron ore.

CITY OF FAMOUS TEMPLES

BHUVANESWAR AS ORISSA'S CAPITAL

BY S. K. CHELLIAH:

Bhuvaneswar, the capital of the Province of Orissa, will be humming with life and activity when all the departments of Orissa Government will be shifted there from the present capital, Cuttack. It is also known by the name of Ekamra Kanan or the garden consisting a single mango tree. During the prosperous days of the powerful Kerari dynasty of Orissa, Bhuvaneswar possessed as many as 7,000 temples. When Nripate Kesari was the ruler of the Orissa Province, the capital was shifted from Bhuvaneswar to Cuttack and thus it lost its importance. Now that it has become the capital once again it is sure to regain its former splendour and glory.

TO see Orissa temples in their finest and greatest profusion one should visit Bhuvaneswar. The structure of these temples is different from the Dravidian style. They have a domelike appearance; and the vimana with the Kalasa on the top, a necessary concomitant of Dravidian temples, is absent in this case. In most cases the dome-like tower is constructed without mortar. The red sandstone is so cut that each bit fits into the other with remarkable precision, and they are held in position by iron rods driven through them. The entire tower is divided into vertical sections and horizontal ribs. The stero-typed gopurams of the Dravidian temples are not to be found. On several of Bhuvaneswar's shrines the hall-marz of the Kesari kings Saridula find a special place. These temples are richly decorated with pilasters, geometrical designs and scroll works animated by figures of animals and human and devine beings. These sculptures are subordinated to the scheme of decoration and in most cases, carved on the building stones after the erection of the structure of the building.

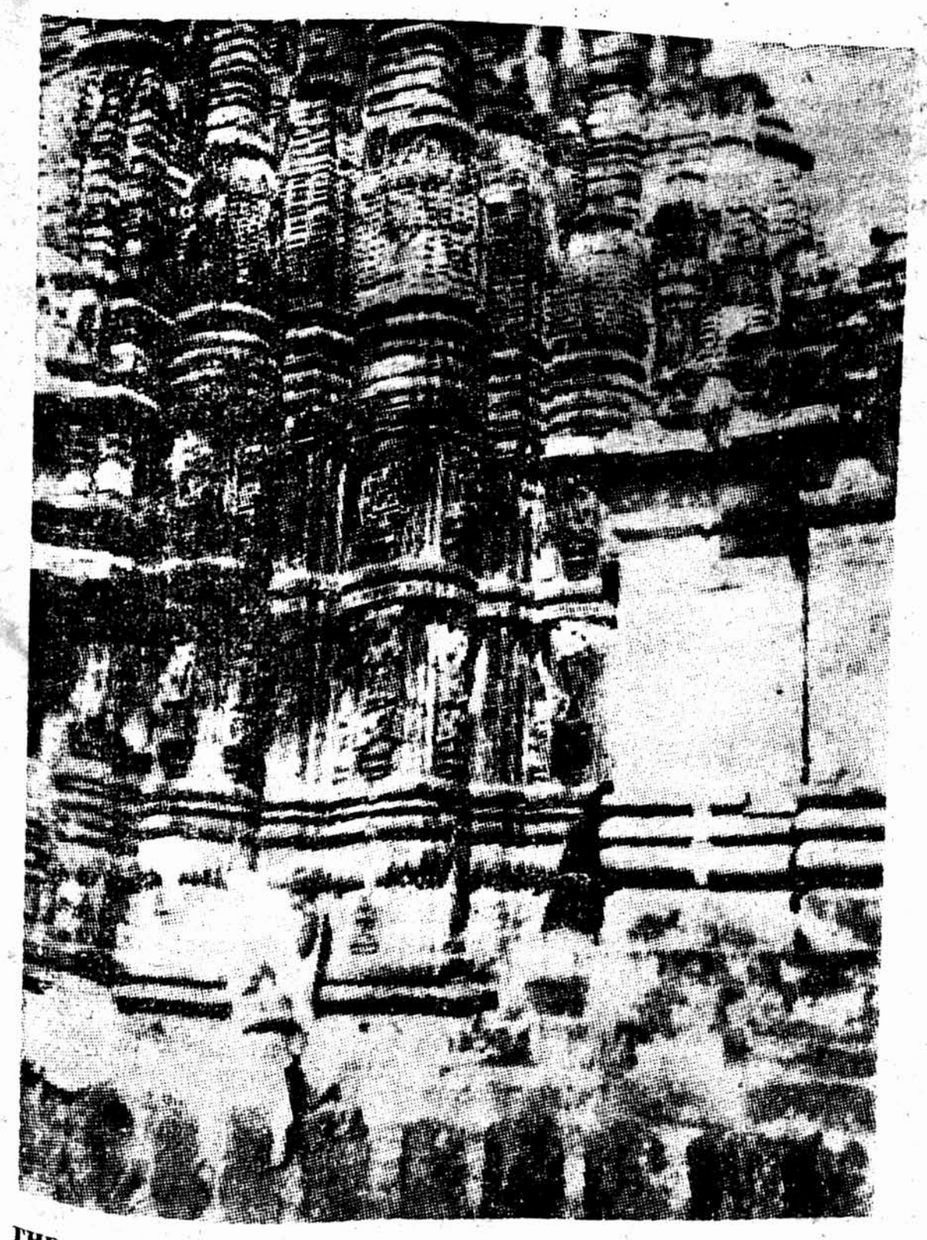
Tower 180 Feet High

Among its numerous temples the Lingaraj temple dominates the landscape for miles and is an architectural achievement of a very high order. This temple dating from about 1,000 A.D. is the largest of the group and bas-reliefs in its panels are of considerable size and exhibit vitality and comprehension of plastic form. The tower is 180 feet high and is constructed without mortar. All risk of monotony is obviated by miniature spires which picturesquely adorn the surface from base to summit.

The temple consists of four chambers opening into another and they are Bhogmandir, Natmandir, Jagmohan and the main shrine. The first is the hall of offerings where the bulkier ablutions are made, only a small quantity of choice food being admitted into the inner shrine. The second is the hall of musicians and dancing girls. The third is the hall of audience in which thousands of devout Hindus gather to see the God. In the last sits the Lord of the three worlds who is represented by a block of stone 8 feet in diameter and about 10 inches in height, with three shadings indicative of Brahma Vishnu and Maheswar—the Creator, the Preserver and the Destroyer. Eight guardian deities of quarters are carved on both sides of the four corners of the temple and of these the best preserved is Varuna who sits on his carrier. Makara absorbed in 'dhyana'.

Gem Of Orissan Architecture

Next in importance to the shrine of Lingaraj is the Mukteswar temple which is according to Ferguson, a well-known critic of art and architecture a 'gem of Orissan architecture' The temple has a beautiful entrance in the form of an archway which is supported on either side by two massive pillars which contain minute carvings. The



THE LINGARAJ TEMPLE. The famous temple situated in Bhuvenaswar, three miles from Puri has a tower of 180 feet high. The deity is known as the "Lord of the Three Worlds".

JAGANNATH TEMPLE. Jagannath Temple situated in Puri attracts thousands of devotees from every part of India.

accuracy of carvings and the wealth of details cannot fail to arouse the appreciation of the visitors and they baffle adequate description in cold print. Fergusson regards the Lingaraj and the Mukteswar temples as specimens of two distinct but not antagonistic types. One of the oldest temples here is the Parasurameswara shrine which probably dates from the fifth or sixth century A.D. It also contains fine specimens of workmanship which have been described by architects as being an exquisite piece of decorative architecture as is to be found in the world. The temple of Rajarani, has derived its name from the fine-grained yellow sandstone of the same name of which it is built. No mortar has been used, the huge blocks of stone being laid one upon the other and held in place by iron clamps, and the whole has assumed a pleasing mellowness of delightful shades varying from pale amber to deep jacinth. Its shikara or spire is of a most elegant conception 'It is built rather on a different principle from the other Orissan spires, and in this, shows an association with another famous group of Indo-Aryan temples, those at Khajaroho in Chhatarpur, Central India dating from about 1,000 A.D. The Rajarani temple is unfinished, and it shows that the Orissan craftsman, unlike some of the other stone-workers of India preferred to do this plastic decoration on the building itself. We see therefore parts of this structure inscribed with the chisel but only partly cut, the fresh tool marks seeming to imply that the mason had been merely interrupted in his work and would be retiring shortly to complete it".

Exquisite Friezes

Another remarkable temple in Bhuvaneshwar is the Brahmeswara temple which contains all the panoply of Orissan embellishments. The sun dial which is very near this shrine should not be missed. It is visible in the foregrcund. As one stands before the Sun-dial, his mind is crowded with thoughts of how the ancients were able to manipulate instruments to measure time in their own way. An eminent writer after seeing these picturesque shrines pointed thus:—'They exhibit every stage of Orissan art from the rough conceptions of the 6th century through the exquisite design and artistic toil of the twelfth to the hurried and dishonest stucco-like make believes of Hindu architecture of the present day. No brush of artist no rhapsody of words can even do justice to the magnificent ornamentation of the temple walls. Exquisite friezes, scrolls and carvings which adorn the temple are sensible even to the unenquiring eye.

The Bindusagar lake in Bhuvaneswar which is situated in the centre of magnificent towers, measures 1,500 feet by 700 feet. Since it is supposed to contain drops from all holy lakes and rivers, it is one of the four holy lakes in India, the other three being Manas Sarabar, Narayan Sarabar and Pampa. People from various parts of India come to have a bath in this famous lake, to drink of its crystal waters and thus to free themselves of their ailments. "To sit by the side of this lake and watch the sun go down and to observe the shadows grow darker and darker on its limpid waters is a moving experience"

Buddhist Caves

The world-renowned Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves lie at a distance of 5 miles from Bhuvaneswar and lovers of art and architecture can find much food for reflection and thought by visiting these hoary caves. There are forty-four Buddhist caves at Udayagiri and nineteeen at Khandagiri. By far the most interesting cave in the Udayagiri group is the Rani Gumpha. It consists of two ranges of rooms on the three sides of a quadrangle. The frieze in the upper storey represents episodes relating to the conquest of Ceylon by Vijaya. Another cave of importance is the Hathi Gumpha or the Elephant case which contains remarkaeble inscriptions. From tehe various inscriptions it is understood that 'King Kharavelar' of Kalinga constructed rock-dwellings and bestowed abundant gifts upon Jain devotees and that he assisted the Andhra king Satakurni; also that the 13th year of his reign coincided with the 165th year of the Mauryan era".

According to Fergusson, the "picturesqueness of the forms of these coves, the richness of their sculpture and the architectural details render them the most important of the caves in India".

Among the group of Khandgiri caves, the Ananta case deservedy occupies a place of honour by virtue of the fact that it has a bas relief of Buddha, combined with Vishnu and Lakshmi. From Buddhist records it is known that the Goddes of Wealth, Lakshmi was the first to be taken over and absorbed by Buddhism. The Sathgara cave has representations of Jain Thirthankars

Due to a variety of reasons Bhuvaneswar is best fitted to be the capital of the Orissa Province. It is old historic place with many a relic of historical and religious interests in its vicinity. The place has been famous ever since the time of Asoka. This is the healthiest place in the whole of Orissa Province.—N.P.S.

ABODE OF 'SHIVA' IN KASHMIR

Shankaracharya Temple Attracts Endless Stream Of Pilgrims

By J. NIGAM

THE centuires old Shankaracharya temple said to have been built by Jaloka, son of the great Buddhist Emperor, Asoka, about 200 B.C. came into the limelight again when the Egyptian press delegation, which visited this country recently, offered their prayers there.

The delegation visited different parts of the country, including Kashmir. and went with the sumptuous impression that after completely knocking out communalism that threatened her during the first few months of freedom, India was swiftly heading towards progress.

Story Of Construction

Dominating the beautiful landscape that lends colour to the blue sky hanging overhead, and snow-capped mountains towering one above the other. Shankaracharya temple in Kashmir is built on a bare arid hillock — Takht-i-Suleman more than 1,000 feet high. Some authoritative accounts attribute its construction to Gopiditya of the Gonerdya dynasty, which flourished in 370 B.C. The original building was however demolished by Father Time and was rebuilt and dedicated to Jyeshtesvara (Mahadeva) by Raja Gopiditya who reigned from 253 to 328 A.D. The low enclosing wall and the plinth of the existing temple can safely be ascribed to this date but the superstructure seems to be more modern and Hindu in character.

Its summit has been damaged but the rest of the building, which has a figure of a cone, still defies time and weather. About 25 feet in height, the cone rests upon an octagonal raised platform, whose wall is about 10 or 12 feet above its base and its circumference is over a hundred feet. The interior is circular. A quadrangular stone platform in the centre of the floor supports a 'lingam' of black stone around which is carved a coiled serpant.

Attraction To Pilgrims

The temple is renowned all over Kashmir as the abode of 'Shiva' and it daily attracts an unending stream of pilgrims, who climb the steep pathway going up the hill ending up in aflight of steps. The Shankaracharya temple is floodlit at night and presents a most charming spectacle.

Situated as it is at one extremity of the Srinagar town, the temple affords a panaromic view of the whole Valley which abounds in numerous beauty-spots. On the south stretch snow-capped peaks of Pir Panjal range in massive grandeur and majesty while on the east stand Pampur flooded with crops of mauve and safron glory. The north presents a number of gaunt and bare foothills which hide from sight the real mountains lying beyond, and the west boasts the Wular Lake looking dull and prosaic at a distance.

There are thousand odds in this Garden of Eden but the Shankaracharya temple has a charm of its own. It has seen the rise and fall of many an empire and it once again finds itself amid scenes of verile activity.

Members of the Egyptian Press delegation who were on a recent visit to this country, photographed at the entrance to the temple.

THE ITALIAN SCENE:

'Cold War' In Factories

PREMIER GASPERI FACES INEVITABLE SHOWDOWN WITH 'REDS'

ROME, (By Air Mail): The twenty thousand foreigners who came to Rome to spend the first genuinely normal Easter here since the war, found an Italy well fed and well dressed by current European standards.

With the whole country bathed in brilliant sunshine and temperatures reaching June levels, they also found a much slackened political tension.

But if normality and sanity appear to have returned, it does not mean that Italy has no serious problems.

Showdown Inevitable

She still has nearly two million unemployed—and she still faces an inevitable show-down between Communists and the democratic parties represented in the coalition cabinet of Signor Alcide de Gasperi.

"Cold wars" seem to be the order of the day, even in labour circles.

Giusepee Di Vittorio, Italy's chief trade union leader and high-rank ing Communist, has varied the labour struggle by introducing "non-collaboration" and "staggered strikes".

By these weapons it has been possible to reduce production in some factories to one-third, while conditions outwardly appear normal. The worker gets his pay packet, but the firm is driven to bankruptcy.

This "Cold war" is directed principally against two of Italy's major export industries—motorcars and artificial silk.

Signor de Gasperi knows that sooner or later he has to face a showdown or see Italy's major industries bankrupt, for this "cold war" has now been in progress since January.

Even apart from "non-collaboration", ordinary strikes have taken a sharp toll. There were 293 strikes in January and February of this year as compared with 175 in the same months of the previous year.

A Cautious Fighter

But Signor de Gasperi is a slow and cautious fighter. Like a careful car driver whose vehicle is skidding Signor de Gasperi steers into the skid and not away from it.

Today, he is pushing hard a plan for agrarian reform to please the landworkers. He is preparing measures for tax reform, long demanded by the Left. He is giving time for the new independent trade union movement, which now claims to be over 1,000,000 strong, to consolidate.

When he feels that the time is ripe, he will undoubtedly take steps to make illegal such "indirect" attacks on production as non-collaboration.

Legislation to make trade union leaders personally responsible for strikes not directly concerned with the working conditions of the worker or employee, is foreseen.

Meanwhile, the optimism raised by Italy's being invited to join the Atlantic Pact as a founder member has faded considerably.

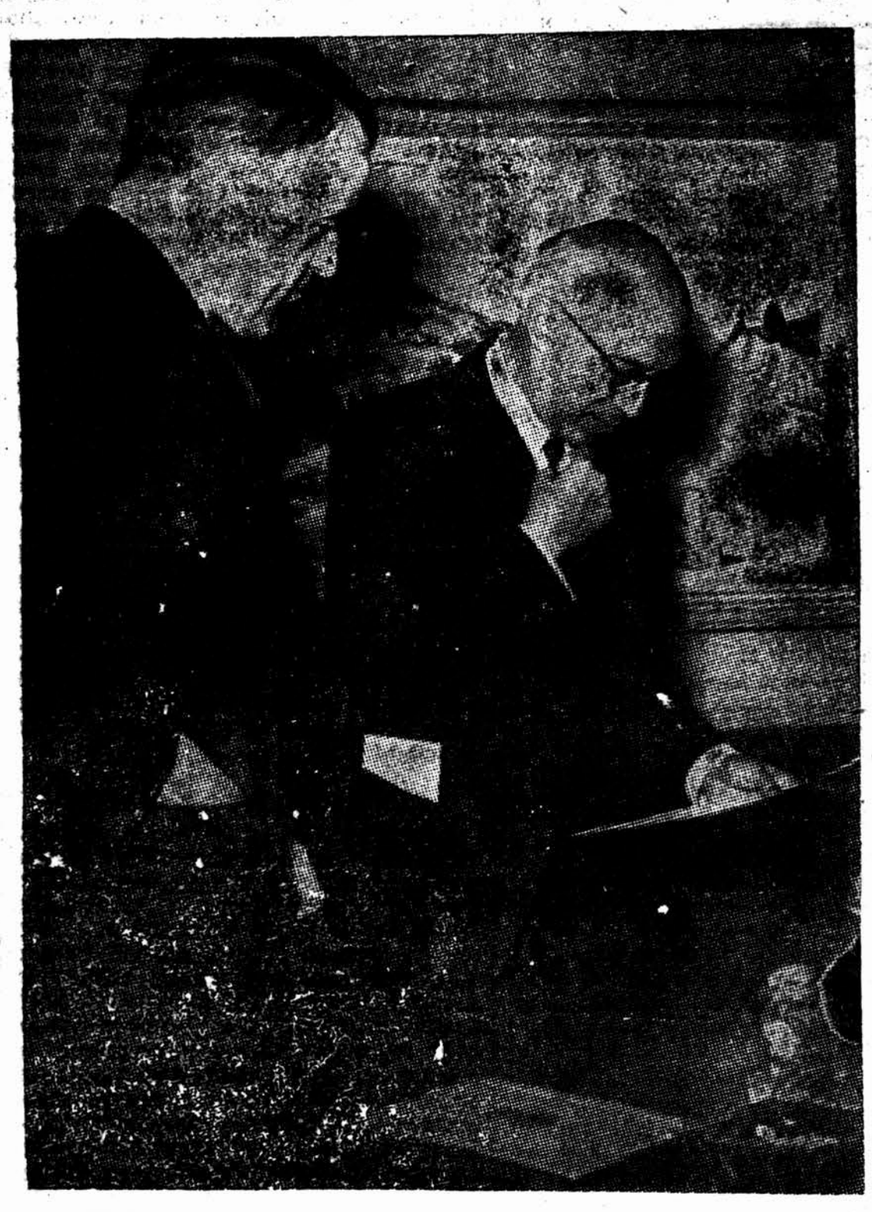
The sweeping successes of the Communist troops in China have caused much preoccupation as to the future of Western Europe.

In many circles here, the question asked is how far a Western European defence system which excludes Sweden, Switzerland and Spain and includes an Italy completely disarmed and demobilised and helpless against any attack, could hope for success against a well-prepared invader.

The Communist party is an outstanding exception. It has not held any Congress since January, 1947.

Outstanding among forthcoming Congresses will be that of the Christian Democrat Party at Venice from June 2 to 5. Some 1,800,000 members of Signor de Gasperi party are to meet at this tourist's mecca next month (June). A smooth passage is foreseen.—PTI-Reuter.

INDO-SWISS PACT



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Prime and Foreign Minister, recently exchanged ratification documents for a friendship pact with Swiss Foreign Minister Max Netitpierre, at Berne.

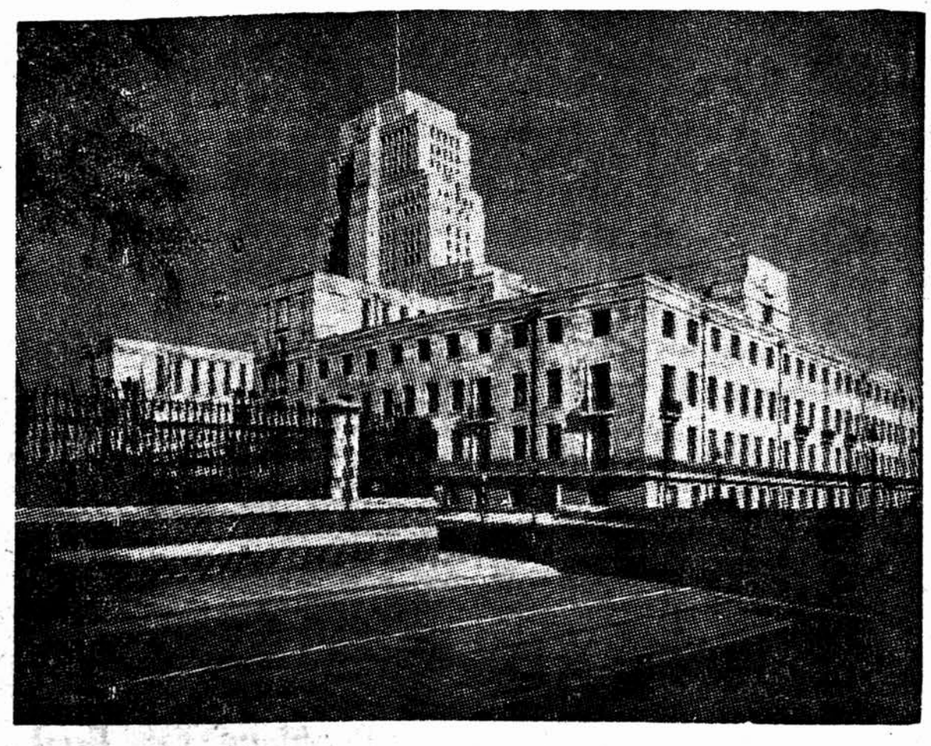
NEW DIAMOND FIELD IN FRENCH AFRICA

An important new diamond field has been discovered in the Ubangi territory of French Equatorial Africa, according to the French Colonial Weekly, "Climats."

Already the new field is winning international markets with its gems and industrial black diamonds, which are practically the world's only rival to those produced in Brazil. Output for the Ubangi territory increased considerably during the last year to 120,000 carats. This compares to only 15,900 carats for 1938.

A recent diamond-field discovery in Upper British Guiana has made that British Colony second only to Brazil as a diamond producer in the western hemisphere. However, the Union of South Africa still retains its world leadership by a wide margin.

University Of London



UNIVERSITY BUILDING

The University of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836, its scope and powers extended by subsequent charters, and in 1900 it was re-organised as a teaching and examining body. University College (founded in 1827) and King's College (founded in 1829), were incorporated in the University in 1929, while various other institutions (medical schools, etc.) were affiliated.

In 1939, there were more than 14,000 students, including many from overseas.

By H. Claughton, Prinicipal Of London University

WHILE in the twelfth and thirtenth centuries in the great cities on the Continent of Europe, the settlements of scholars were organising themselves into Universities, in London no such development took place, and it was in the two comparatively small cities of Oxford and Cambridge that England's ancient Universities grew up.

It was not that London lacked its scholastic institutions—there were, of course, from early times the divinity schools at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, and later the law schools of the Inns of Court and Chancery—but there was no movement towards common action or government, nor did the University which finally evolved in the ninetennth century have its roots in any of these ancient foundations.

There was certainly little atempt to remedy London's shortcomings in this respect, and it was only when the ancient Universities failed to keep abreast of current developments and remained unresponsive to new ideas that an agitation arose for a new University situated in London.

Non-Sectarian

The movement was the expression on the educational side of the liberal and "progressive" philosophy which spread throughout the Old World and the New in the early years of the nineteenth century. Eminent Liberals took the lead in raising funds for the establishment in 1827 of University College, non-sectarian and open to all comers. Although its opponents criticised and derided it, they were sufficiently alarmed to feed the need for countermeasures, which resulted in the foundation in 1829 of King's College as a Church of England stronghold. Neither institution, however, was able to obtain the coveted privilege of conferring degrees, and, after a long and bitter conflict in Parliament, this power was given to a third body which was set up by Royal Charter in 1836 and charged with the duty "to hold forth to all classes and denominations without any distinction whatsoever an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education. . . . both in the Metropolis and in other parts of the United Kingdom"—a duty obviously capable of interpretation far beyond the scope of its original intention.

Admission Of Women

The function of the new University was, however, restricted to that of conducting examinations and conferring degrees. Inspired by the galaxy of eminent Victorians who guided its destinies, the new University, despite its limitations, exercised a remarkable influence on the development of secondary and higher education in England. Lacking the prestige and traditions of its elder sisters, London had to make its own way and its own traditions; and the breaking down of religious and class barriers, the inclusion of new subjects such as English Science and modern languages in the University's curriculum, the admission of women to its examinations and degrees were some of the notable contributions which London made to University education in the nineteenth century and of which it may be justly proud.

Examinations are, however, only a part and not the most important part of the functions of a University, and by the end of the century it was recognised that the reconstitution of the University as a teaching institution could no longer be delayed. Thus in 1900 the University assumed what is substantially its present form, and its growth and development during the ensuing forty years has been phenomenal.

A further reconstitution was found necessary in 1929, which, while not disturbing the existing framework of the University, recognised its governmental machinery. University and King's colleges, the former rival were incorporated in the University other institutions in various parts of the Metropolis, which were already in existence or had grown up in the latter half of the nineteenth century, became affiliated as Schools of the University. These now number 34, and includes the 12 medical schools attached to the great London hospitals, the British post-graduate Medical School, 4 Theological Colleges, 4 Women's Colleges, Birkbeck College, which provides evening courses for men and women who are earning their living by day, and famous specialised institutions such as the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

In addition there are 25 other institutions less closely associated, some of whose teachers are recognised for University purposes.

In 1939 there were more than 14,000 students distributed among the various Schools and Institutions, with 415 Professors and 979 other Recognised Teachers givig instruction in the eight faculties of Theology, Arts, Laws, Music, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Economics and Political Science (including Commerce and Industry).

The University has continued its work of examination by means of its external organisation for non-collegiate students, for students at some of the University Colleges in the povinces, and for students in the British Empire and other countries overseas. This organisation has achieved a special reputation of its own and the number of registered external students in 1939 stood at 10,000. Nor did the University forget those of London's citizens who could not aspire to a University degree, but yet wished to attend lectures and courses of University Standing, and the extra-mural work started in the previous century was taken over and considerable extended.

The development of the University's teaching and research work has been greatly aided by the vast resources and facilities provided by the copital city itself: specialised post-graduate institutions such as the Institute of Historical Researcn and the Courtauld Institute of Art can draw on the wealth of material to be found in the British Museum, the Public Record Office and the great picture galleries. Similarly the University has been mindful of its duties and obligations tc the centre of the British Empire: its School of Oriental and African Studies is unique in the member of languages for which instruction provided, and, with the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, plays a valuable part in the training of those who are to make their careers in various parts of the Empire and tropical countries. London too attracts students in increasing numbers frm overseas, and there in hardly a country in the world which is not, in times of peace, represented on the student register.

Federal Constitution

The constitution of the University, like that of Oxford and Cambridge, is federal in nature; that is to say, there is a division of powers between the central authority and the teaching institutions. The central authority appoints the Professors and Readers, determines the curricula and conducts the examinations, and by its distribution of grants contributes to the support of its institutions and influences their policy.

One of the University's greatest problems has been to weld the great variety of institutions scattered about and around London into a coherent whole and to establish that spirit of co-operation and unity so essential to the well being of the whole. The London student's univrsity interests tend to centre upon his own College and this has been accentuated by reason of the fact that London is mainly a non-residential University, and the student, living at home or in lodgings has had other interests and distractions not available to the resident student at other Universities.

The ancient Universities still dominate the towns in which they are situated, but London's University vast as it is, cannot dominate, though it does permeate, London, and he who would see the University in its entirety must make journeys in all directions. In fact, it is only in recent years that Londoners themselves have been made aware of their University, and undoubtedly one of the reasons why the University has not in the past impressed itself more upon their consciousness has been the absence of dignified and adequate headquarters on a central and accessible site. A start, hwever, has been made, and there now stands on a site in the heart of London, generously provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, the first magnificent instalment, including the Senate House for the central administration eventually provide for a Ceremonial Hall for University functions, a central Student's Union where students from different Colleges and different faculties may meet together in their leisure hours, and adequate buildings for some of the postgraduate and specialist institutions now temporarily housed elsewhere

That some very substantial measure of unity and loyalty has already been achieved has been happily demonstrated during the past five years. On the outbreak of war, the central administration and many of the Colleges were evacuated to other centres throughout the country. University buildings and libraries suffered with the rest of London in the destruction brought by aerial bombardment. Emergency powers had to be acquired so that the government of the University could continue without the frequent meetings of Committees and Councils. Thus the whole organisation continued to function: London teachers and students wherever evacuated, retained their separate identity while enjoying the hospitality and sharing the facilities of other Universities: examinations took place, standards were fully maintained, and despite many difficulties there was never a sign of a breakdown.

Many of the University's teachers were lent to Government Departments and those who remained shouldered a heavy burden. Students were required to complete their training and make their qualifications. available for the national effort in the shortest possible period.

Self-Governing Organisation

In the nineteenth century the University of London was a bold pioneer, and as such met with criticism, merited and otherwise; but from the very first its standards were high and it became the accepted model in many respects for the Universities yet to come. In the present century its influences has spread throughout the whole world. It has established postgraduate institutions of international reputation and first class importance to the advancement of learning. It has built up in a short time—short, that is, in the life of a University—a vast self-governing organisation which, in spite of many handicaps, has achieved a great reputation in the world of education. Moreover, within the last decade it has withstood trials such as no other University in Great Britain has been called upon to face.

Royal Family visits British Industries Fair. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth are seen at the India Stand in the Exhibition.

Is Cosmic Travel Possible ?

BY HANS K. KAISER

The author of this article is a leading member of the Gesellschaft fur Weltram-Forschung (Society for Space Research). He had formerly worked at the German Rocket Research Institute in Peenemuende. This article has been translated by Mrs. E. Vembu from the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung".

REPORTS about a tremendous success in the development of the rocket are increasing lately They speak about fantastic technical projects as also sometimes about future cosmic travel as the ultimate aim of rocket research

Is such cosmic travel possible? What are the obstacles and what are the possibilities to overcome them? What does modern science say to our dream of releasing ourselves from the influence of Mother Earth and penetrating into the realm of the far-off stars?

The knowledge of Mechanics has taught us that in order to break the gravitations a body needs the tremendous speed of 11.2 kilometer per second. Such a speed seems impossible. But with the rocket the technic has given us a means that, in principle at least, is capable of reaching such an enormous speed.

The rocket advances through the backward thrust of combustion-gases. Contrary to wide-spread belief, jet-propulsion acts also in a vacuum, a fact that was known at least theoretically, already in Newton's time and which has now been practically proved by the German V 2. Thus the rocket has become the ideal motor for space-travel. As the rocket's speed increases slowly until it reaches the desired maximum, jet-propulsion is quite suitable for "space-ships" which can carry crew and passengers. Whilst strong and sudden changes in speed are dangerous for the human organism a very high speed if only it remains constant long enough. can be endured by man.

Problem Of Fuel

Now, if it so timple how is it than that space-travel is not yet a reality? The reason for it is mainly a question of fuel. Originally only powder was known as fuel for rockets, and the results were negligiable. Since about 25 years liquid powerful fuel is used, as for example a mixture of benzine or alcohol with liquefied oxygen. Thus the German Super-rocket V 2 was was driven with alcohol and oxygen and reached a speed of 1.5 kilometer per second, which is four times quicker than sound. The most powerful fuel would be a mixture of liquefied hydrogen and oxygen, but for the time being the use of liquefied hydrogen remains problematical on account of its extremely low temperature (about—250 degree Celsius) and some other undesirable qualities.

Several ways and means to increase the capacity of chemically driven rockets have been devised and also tested, so as to achieve finally the necessary speed of 11.2 km per second. I would like to mention here the so-called principle of steps or stages. This device would consist of a space-vehicle built of several piled-up rockets or rockets that are fitted into each other in such a way that the lowest of them starts the propulsion and will be thrown-off as soon as its power is exhausted, only to oe succeeded by the rocket next to it and so on. Each stage would increase the speed until the uppermost rocket reaches the necessary maximum but it is quite possible that the progressive command of atomic energy will soon bring us much simpler and much more effective means to increase the capacity of space-rockets.

Future Hopeful

Really speaking, the requirements for cosmic travel are still higher than what has been mentioned so far. Apart from the gravitation of the Earth, there is the atmospheric resistance which must be overcome at the start. Many questions in this connection are still open, numerous problems have to be solved before the first manned cosmic ship can leave the surface of the earth, steering towards the moon or a neighbouring planet. But the beginning has been made. The knowledge and successes which have been gained during the war especially at the Institute in Peenemuende are much more than could have been anticipated ten years ago. The way shown to rocket-research by this institute will, if followed as here-to-fore (although Germany is at present excluded from active participation) lead to the realisation of cosmic travel in a not too far off future.

HOW THE FISH DEVELOPED

BY PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

WE men belong, together with four-footed animals, birds, fish and so on to the phylum called Vertebrates characterised, among other things, by a many-jointed back-bone. There are a number of groups of animals, some of which are fairly surely, others more doubtfully, related to the Vertebrates. A worm called Balanoglossus has a rod resembling the horny rod which precedes the back-bone in our development, and slits in its gullet like the gill slits of a fish. It also agrees with us and with some of the echinoderms, and differs from most other invertebrates, as regards the biochemistry of its muscles.

Some zoologists take these resemblances more seriously than others. If it is a relative, so probably, is a living creature called Rhabdopleura, which lives a life rather likely a tiny sea anemone in the deep sea. And so were a large extinct group of polyps called the Graptolites. Few zoologists doubt that we are related to the Tunicates on sea-squirts. When adult they are mostly fixed to rocks, sucking water in through one hole and squiring it out by another after filtering food out of it. But many of them start life as "tadpoles" resembling a vertebrate in a great many respects. and some of these tadpoles do not settle on rocas, but swim throughout their lives. Roughly speaking. we may say that the tunicates are related to fish and men as barnacles are related to shrimps and bees They have become fixed and lost many organs. We have kept moving and gained new ones.

A much nearer relative is the Lancelet. Amphioxus, which may be described as a fish without a head. As it is also boneless, the relationship is hard to prove from the fossil record. But by great good fortune a few quite ancient fossils of a boneless animal called Jamoytius have been preserved in shale and are like Lancelets. but with better developed heads. So the few who doubted the relationship of Amphioxus to the vertebrates are now fewer.

The most primitive living vertebrates are the Lampreys and their relatives. Superficially they look like eels. But they have no paired fins and no jaws. Instead they have a round mouth and horny teeth, with a number of gill slits opening out of their gullets. The most ancient fish we possess had, like lampreys, no jaws and no paired fins, but were heavily armoured. They were probably not the ancestors either of modern fish or of men.

The next group of fish to appear on the fossil record had primitive jaws and were beginning to develop paired fins. But different lines of them tried one, two and three pairs of fins, and only those with two pairs have left descendants.

Fish which are alive today belongs to many groups, but only two of them are important. The sharks and rays have skeletons of cartilage. not of true bone, and are primitive in many ways.

The more modern type of bony fish, though they are more advanced than the sharks in many ways usually lay great numbers of small eggs. So there is a huge infantile mortality and very few young fish live to maturity. They have, however, been extremely successful, largely because they can swim more quickly than any invertebrates.

Highly Specialised

Others, like the eels, have lost, or nearly lost, their paired fins. Some have taken to living in bony boxes, often spiny, the ecninoderms, and can only swim very slowly. Those which live in the great depths of the ocean are often highly specialised. Some have luminous organs with lenses, which enable them to see in what would otherwise be utter darkness. Others, which live in the middle depths a mile or so below the surface and above the bottom have immense mouths, and probably only get one or two meals in a year, when some dead animal falls from near the surface. One, I regret to say, lives inside a sea cucumber. That is the only example of parasitism in an adult jawed vertebrate. But another fish, the bitterling, lays its eggs in the gills of a fresh water musel, and is therefore a parasite when young.

There are still a few living fish which are fairly like those which went ashore in the Devonian, or old Red Sandstone Age, and became our ancestors. They have paired fins with a bony axis which is much more like the limb of a four-footed animal than are the spiny-fanned fins of modern fish. A great many of the bony fish have air bladders. Some can rise to the surface to fill them, and can thus supplement their gills if the water gets foul. Others have closed air bladders, whose only use is to buy them up in the water. Among the living fish which are most like our ancestors. are the lung-fish of Australia and Africa, which burrow into mud when the swamps where they live dry up. and can breathe air for months on end.

Several living fish have paired fins modified for walking, either on the sea bottom. like the gurnets or on land. like the mud-skippers; and the evolution of some kind of limbs was not the biggest problem which faced our ancestors when they came out. One of their problems was reproduction. Most female fish lay eggs in the indefinite detention of Red, without water, the male pours sperm over them, and the eggs are left to themselves. The first land vertebrates doubtless had to go back to the water to breed, and there are still plenty of living animals, such as frogs and newts, which have not yet got over this necessity.

March Of Science:

NEW ANTI-FILARIASIS DRUG

FROM the United States comes the development of a new drug which holds promise of effectively combating filariasis, centuries-old "scourge of the tropics". This disease is prevalent in parts of Africa and Asia and, to a lesser extent, in Middle and South America and Oceania.

Called Hetrazan, the new drug represents the culmination of experimental work begun during World War II by researchers of the Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, New York. More than 1,000 different chemical compounds were tested before they evolved Diethylcarbamazine, the technical name for Hetrazan.

Filariasis is characterised by huge swellings of the legs and frequently other parts of the body. After running its course over a period of years, it results in elephantiasis, which is manifested by extremely thick legs covered with heavy, leathery skin.

How Filariasis Is Caused

Adult worms living in the human lympathic system cause filariasis Each worm regularly produces thousands of empryos called microrilariae which circulate in the blood of the infected person When this person is bitten by a mosquito, some of the microfilariae are sucked in by the insect. Later, the mosquito may bite another possibly non-infected human, thus spreading the disease.

In the course of biting, the mosquito deposits a number of microfilariae on the skin. These tiny worms then penerate the skin of the new victim, infecting him with the disease These mature into adult worms which in turn produce their embryos, and the whole cycle begins a new.

Hetrazan, one of a family of complex compounds known as piperazines, breaks the cycle by ridding an infected person's bloodstream of microfilariae, or worm larvae

For medicinal use, Hetrazan has the advantage of being in the form of a white, aspirin-sized tablets easily taken by mouth, the researchers say. Furthermore, it apparently produces no bad side-effects in the patient, even after prolonged use.

Results Of Laboratory Tests

After laboratory tests with cotton rats, hamsters, mice, and other animals had shown excellent results, Hetrazan was tested on a group of persons in Puerto Rico known to have filariasis. After several days of treatment, 75 per cent of the patients were free of microfilariae in the bloodstream.

Successful results also were ootained in British Guiana, where 96 per cent of 222 patients tested were microfilariae-free after treatment. Few cases of recurrence of the disease were noted, even for as long as a year after treatment stopped.

Since the first tests of Hetrazan on humans, many investigations involving thousands of patients have been made by Lederle researchers. Currently, a treatment programme is being conducted among all 14,000 inhabitants of one of the Virgin Islands.

Many governments also are conducting experiments with Hetrazan in an effort to free their own populations, and finally the tropical world, of the disease.

Foam Plastic

A foam-like plastic said to be valuable as insulation against heat or cold has been developed by American scientists. The plastic is said to be world's lightest solid, being lighter than some gases. The plastic is being considered for use in insulating soft-drink coolers and household refrigerators, Other possible uses are seen for it in house construction, shipbuilding and aircraft industries

The new substance is resistant to fire, moisture, fungus growth and insects. It can be shipped cheaply in condensed liquid form, and foamed into place at the site where it is to be used.

It is made from a molasses-like sythetic resin which can be shipped in a barrel. When ready for use. the resin is heated to 350 degrees Fahrenheit until it expands to about 100 times its volume. As it expands. it traps bubbles of air, which remain after the plastic solidifies. In the finished product, each air bubble acts as a barrier to heat transmission

The plastic was developed by 29-year-old Robert F. Sterling, a chemist of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The plastic is not yet being produced on a large scale.

Our Delhi Letter — *From Our Correspondent*

CENTRE AND PROVINCIAL DOMAIN

THE Banking and Insurance Employees Dispute Ordinance brought forth a protest against Centre's encroachments on the Provincial domain from a Minister of the United Provinces Government. Neither the Honourable Minister nor any Provincial Government has yet objected to Centre's ever increasing encroachment in regard to subjects, which were transferred to Provinces as early as 1921. No Provincial Government has yet objected to the Centre doling out crores of tax-payer's money in pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign, land reclamation, food subsidies, educational training and scholarships, employment exchanges and so on. This encroachment, however, did not impair any power or authority of the Provincial Governments. It only left the Indian tax-payer little more poor. One who pays the piper has a right to control the tune as well. After spending crores of tax-payer's money, the Central Ministries intend to secure Constitutional authority in the constitution to continue their squander-mania even on a larger scale. Incidentally, the amendments suggested by the Central Ministries are a definite encroachment on the Provincial field. The next two months would show whether the Provincial Premiers would agree to surrender their powers.

Here are some samples:—

Coordination Policy

The Agriculture Ministry seeks to include "co-ordination of the development of agriculture, including animal husbandry forestry and fishing" in the Union list and Reclamation of land, forest laws and working plans and inland fisheries and fishing laws in the Concurrent list.

The Education Minister, Maulana Azad has demanded that all public and private educational and cultural organisations in the Indian Union "shall be subject to the supervision of the Union Government in accordance with law."

He nas also demanded that no less than fifteen per cent of the Provincial revenues shall be statutorily earmarked for education.

Information Ministry considers that the subject "sanctioning of cinematograph films should be transferred to the Union list

The Labour Ministry holds that the position in regard to employment does not appear to be clear in the draft constitution. "The point of issue is whether the Centre would be in a position to regulate employment and whether it would have the power to co-ordinate policy in regard to the functioning of the employment exchanges in the country. It seems that, as the draft stands, employment policy including employment exchanges would fall within the Provincial or State list and not in the Concurrent List. This would not be satisfactory." From whose point of view, it is not disclosed

Issue Of Compensation

The Ministries of Industry and Works, Mines and Power have raised the issue of compensation. The Ministry says

"It is not sufficient merely to provide for the payment of compensation when property is taken over. Legal opinion would appear to favour the interpretation that, if the Article in the Draft Constitution is to stand in its present form, the payment of even purely nominal compensation, namely one anna, would constitute legal compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. The article, therefore, serves no useful purpose and would not prevent expropriatory measures. It is, therefore, considered necessary to insert the word "equitable" before the word "compensation" in order to ensure that the fundamental rights, guaranteed by the constitution in respect of property are implemented.

The Industry Ministry in support of this contention says:

"The Constitution should specifically provide for payment of "reasonable" compensation when property is acquired for public purposes." The Industrial Policy resolution, it is pointed out, declared that in the event of acquisition, "fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution will be observed and compensation will be awarded on fair and equitable basis." The Ministry has pointed out that the draft constitution recognised the right to compensation but should also declare the guarantee of "reasonable" compensation.

As against this, the United Provinces Premier Pant would like the Constitution to recognise his non-negotiable bond as an adequate and reasonable form of compensation.

The Industry Ministry is, likewise opposed to assigning a portion of Export duty on jute and jute products to the Provinces in which jute is grown. By the same standards, the Provinces concerned may claim a share in the export duty on manganese, which as raw material is at par with jute, or on the export of cotton cloth. This demand is sure to be opposed by the Provincial Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Demand For Centralisation

The Works Ministry demands that atomic energy and mineral resources essential to its production, strategic or key minerals essential for the defence of India, Regulation of airfields; development of mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substitutes; development of inter-state rivers and river valleys should be placed in the Union List.

This Ministry feels that the amendments now proposed are necessary to prevent pernicious taxation by Provinces on multi-purpose river valley or electrical development projects, sponsored by the Central Government. For instance, the Damodar Valley Corporation, may well be handicapped if Bihar/or West Bengal imposes unreasonable taxes on the sale of water for irrigation and the sale or consumption of electricity for industrial or other purposes

The desire of the Ministries of Industry and Works Mines and Power to centralise certain subjects is understandable, but not so the demand of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Labour. The Labour Ministry in the course of last five years have enacted large number of bills. It has neither the money nor the personnel to supervise their implementation. My enquiries elicited the reply that the implementation of labour laws the Provincial responsibility. So are the employment exchanges. The Ministry is seeking constitutional sanction to retain its own hold on these exchanges, which really benefit some clerks and skilled workers. It is, however, not perturbed if, like the Anti-Phooka Act, may of the labour acts remain a window dressing material for international exhibitions.

In the field of education, the search for the cultural advancement has left stagnated the education in the Centrally administered areas. One crore of rupees has been set aside for adult education in the current budget. Behind the facade, the primary education in the Centrally Administered Area of Delhi is in a poor way. The schools are generally crowded and housed in rented buildings, which often are ill-ventilated. Sanitary arrangements are poor and playgrounds are lacking. Discipline is unknown and the system of regular medical inspection of school going population hardly exists. Expansion is planned, but the base, on which the expansion is to be erected, is weak and uncared for.

The issue is two-fold. Firstly how has the Central Government discharged its obligations in respect of Centrally Administered Areas which are its first charge. Prudence requires that the Centre should set up the highest standards in the Centrally Administered Areas before it extended its sphere of activity to the Provinces. The model set up in the Centrally Administered Areas, however, is not so far worthy of imitation by the Provinces.

Secondly, as I have repeatedly urged, the Government of India should clarify its policy vis-a-vis the Provincial autonomy.

India is a poor country and it is time that the Congress Rulers of India co-related the Government's expenditure to the per capita income of the common man. It is high time that the Government of India evolved a plan for the Central and Provincial finances. Such a stop is more urgently needed than the so-called co-ordination in Education, Agriculture, Labour and Health.

Griffiths On Business Prospects

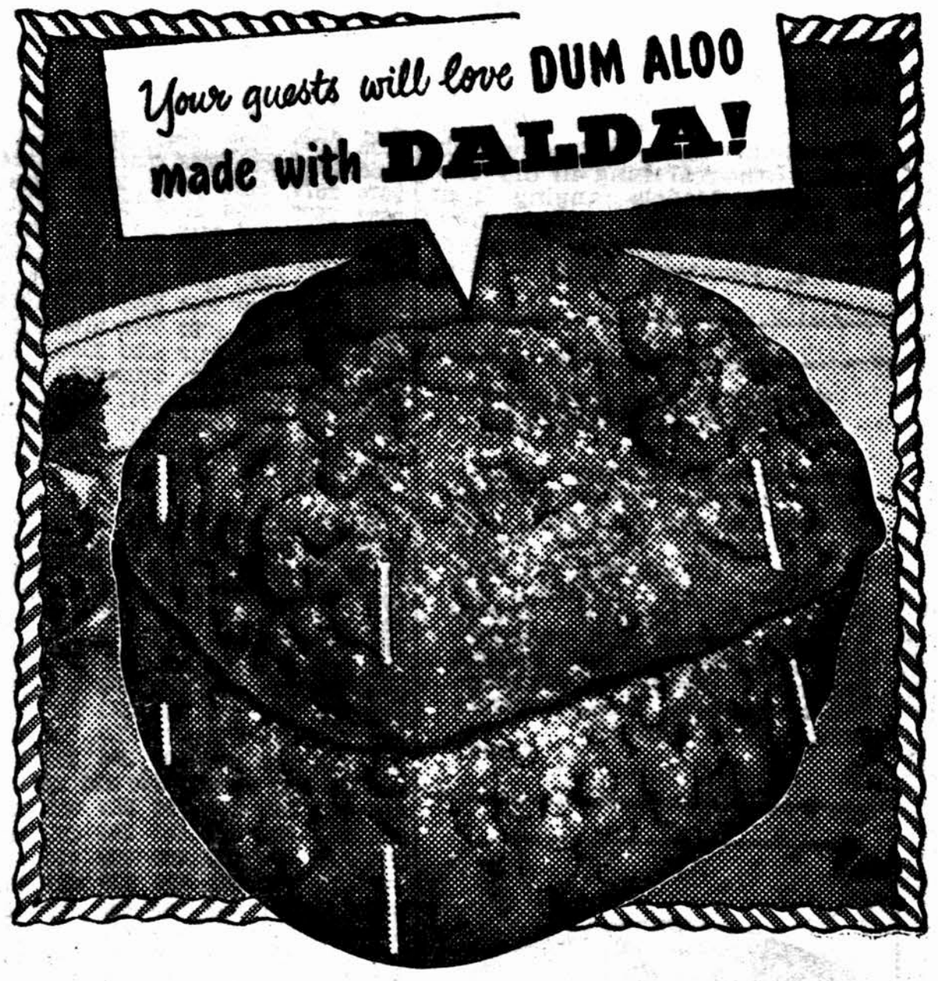
"We hoped that after the transfer of power Indian industry would develop very rapidly, but today Indian business is very largely stagnant. I have been all round India and have been appalled at the almost complete lack of business confidence one finds everywhere. Neither in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras is there the confidence on which development depended."

"It is difficult to understand the cause. We have reasonable confidence in the future of India and in its economic development, but the ordinary Indian business man has not. He says, "We do not know where we are, we do not know what the Government's intentions are with regard to nationalisation and private enterprise. In May, 1948, they produced a statement which seemed to mean one thing, and since then Cabinet Ministers have made speeches which seem to mean something different." The business man says, "I do not know whether the Government intends private enterprise to be the focal point of development or really aims at all towards nationalisation." The Finance Minister did make an attempt to dispel these fears at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce the other day, but much more needs to be done in that way if confidence is to be restored. The Government needs to make the business man quite certain that if he embarks on new ventures he will be left free to reap the profits. The Indian business man also says that the labour situation is too uncertain, that there is labour unrest, that wages have been forced to rates which are uneconomic. "Why", he asks, "should I embark on new ventures."

"I am talking about the Indian business man, not the British Business man, for generally speaking the British business man is carrying on normally, though production costs have been forced so high that there is little incentive to go ahead. In the tea industry for instance, wages are so high and costs of production are so great that it is doubtful what will happen when Java gets back into full production. Wage scales have been brought about in vacuum or at a time when there was no real competition, when there was a seller's market and when cost of production did not matter very much. The Government of India will have to get much more down to earth if Indian business is to get on on a sound footing and hold its own in the markets of the world."

This is Sir Percival Griffiths, who recently gave his impressions of his visit to India to a London meeting.

It is a depressing situation. The British business man has confidence in India and her rulers. The Indian businessman has no such confidence. And yet, it was the Indian businessman, who had raised the racial dust, had passed resolutions for ushering in the national government in India and had hailed independence with unequivocal assurances to the Government Nationalisation should frighten a foreigner much more than an Indian. By nationalisation, in the last analysis an industry would pass on to the Indian Business man's own nation. That the Indian businessman does not think so, has been noticed even by an occasional visitor to India. The reactions of the business community are awaited.



Peel potatoes, cut into halves, scoop out centres. Mix crushed peas with chopped onions, chillies, and the juice of lime and salt to taste. Stuff mixture into centres and bind halves of potatoes together by thrusting thin sticks through. Fry potatoes in hot Dalda and put aside. Next, prepare curry by frying onions and tomatoes with masalas in a degchi. To this add the fried potatoes. Seal down lid of degchi with atta dough, cook on brisk fire for ½ hour, then let simmer on low fire for another ½ hour. Serve hot.

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B. Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS

70.5 Per Cent Declared Pass

BOMBAY, Saturday:

70.5 per cent of the candidates who appeared at the last B.Sc. examination have been declared passed according to the results published by the Bombay University today.

A total of 3,517 students registered for the examination. Of this let only 3,339 appeared. Out of this number 1,209 have passed the examination in full and 1,172 in subsidiary subjects only. In the first category, 18 passed in first class with distinction, 55 in ordinary first class, 426 in second class and 710 secured an ordinary pass.

FIRST CLASS HONOURS WITH DISTINCTION Nos.: 40 46 50 96 221 575 617 629 631 636 643 701 768 1697 2032 2950 3208 3397.

FIRST CLASS HONOURS Nos.: 70 75 79 130 158 191 201 202 207 253 278 301 310 333 334 339 370 372 390 413 415 440 443 517 518 536 546 560 597 639 665 674 687 721 754 804 1704 1786 1872 1875 2086 2092 2099 2586 2600 2649 2707 2923 3026 3217 3241 3255 3330 3364 3424.

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The results of the following candidates have been held in reserve:—

Nos. 190, 2320 2381.

The Prize and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

1. The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship—to No. 3208.
2. The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnavis Science Scholarship to No. 3208
3. The Rustomji M. Hirjee Ready Money Prize to No. 1697
4. The Dilip Chhaganlal Kanuga Scholarship to No. 3208

Office Of Commercial Attache For Egypt

BOMBAY, May 21, (U. P. I.): A press note issued by the Royal Consulate for Egypt in Bombay says:—

The Consul for Egypt in Bombay notifies that, as the office of the commercial attache for Egypt has been transferred to Delhi, all commercial correspondence and enquiries concering Egyptian import and export trade matters should be addressed direct to the commercial attache for Egypt, Royal Egyptian Embassy, Swiss Hotel, Delhi.

MILAN, May 20 (UPA): One man was killed and another severely injured today when Communist and non-Communist farm workers clashed at Mediglia village nine miles south of here.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 10, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 23, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 22, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-3 a.m. Sunset: 7-8 p.m.
Hightide: 08-32, 20-20. Lowtide: 02-23, 14-03.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on 'Cycles of Nature and of Man' at Jehangir Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain at 6-15.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY: Fourth anniversary celebration and social drama Jagrati' in Kannada by students and teachers at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 2 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY: Princess Prabhavati Raje will speakk on Hindu culture and modern reformists at 6 p.m.

ANANDANAGAR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: General meeting at Mahadevi Bhuwan, Anandilal Poddar High School, Ghodbundar Road. Santa Cruz at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Gallery talks on 'the story of the python, at 11-15 a.m. at the Prince of Wales Museum.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on 'how to judge character from thumb' by Mr. Shreedhar Ladit at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Chowpatty at 5 p.m.

SHRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by Mr. T. K. N. Trivikram on 'consciousness in various levels of activity' at 52 Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS: Band and Music from 6 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY TAILORING WORKERS UNION: Meeting at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, Mr. P. K. Savant, M.L.A. presiding 9 a m.

FILMS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION: Preview of forthcoming releases at Liberty Cinema, Marine Lines, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, Government of Bombay, will preside 9-30 a.m.

THE ALL-INDIA NON-FERROUS METALWARE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION: Reception to Mr. W. W. Martin on the eve of his departure for U.K. Banqueting Hall, Taj Mahal Hotel 5 p.m.

TRANSPORT OF GROUNDNUT CAKE

Permits Valid For 20 Days

The permits for transport of groundnut cake issued under clause 3(1) of the Bombay Groundnut Oilcakes (Regulation of Trade and movement) Order, 1949. were hitherto valid for a period of ten days from the date of issue. Having regard to the prevailing difficult transport position, the Government of Bombay has increased the period of validity to 20 days from the date of issue of the permit. This facility may be withdrawn when the transport situation improves. Other terms and conditions, however, remain unaltered.

Representation Against New Cotton Rates

The following express Telegram has been sent by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, New Delhi.

"Reference your Press Note notifying rates for new crop cotton Board yesterday unanimously held the view that the rates are completly inadequate to encourage cotton cultivation and are at variance with non-official and official opinions including opinions of some Provincial and State Ministers of important cotton growing areas expressed at Cotton Conference last month. Announcement as published in Press appears deplorably incomplete. On receipt of official copy of Press Note further communication will be addressed to you."

Bombay Detenus Give Up Fast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was officially confirmed today, that all detenues in the province's jails who had gone on hunger-strike gave up their fast, yesterday.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Famous Cine Litho Works, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

Prohibition Policy Will Not "Go Slow" Says Patil

NIRA PROJECT WILL FETCH GOVT. RS. 3 LAKHS PROFIT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay will very shortly undertake an enlarged programme of exploiting Nira and its by-products. The report appearing in a section of press that the present Nira scheme is likely to be abandoned was described as "completely false and freakish", by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, in an interview with a reporter of this paper today.

Mr. Patil also asserted that there was nothing like a directive to go slow on the prohibition policy by the Government of India, as some reports suggested.

Mr. Patil said: "There was never any directive from the Government of India asking us to go slow. What they said was that every provincial Government should proceed with their prohibition schemes entirely on their own responsibility and bear all expenses. Whether to go slow or fast or not to proceed at all was left wholly to the discretion of the Provincial Governments. The Bombay Government was in no way compelled to carry out any orders of the Central Government in this respect. The Bombay Government has already announced its intentions to proceed with the prohibition scheme and no amount of wishful thinking on the part of vested interests would bring about any relaxation."

As far as the Nira project was concerned Mr. Patil said that not only would the scheme, which till now has been a paying concern be continued, but the Government contemplated a much bigger scheme which apart from including Nira as a beverage would also cover its various by-products, such as jaggery, sugar, vinegar, toffees etc.

He stated that the new scheme which covered a five year period would at the end result in an annual net profit of about Rs. three lakhs.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday May 22:
244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Suresh Haldankar 7-45 Gajananrao Joshi 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 S. D. Batish 8-45 News (G)

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc|s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 S. D. Batish 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc|s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc|s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Anant Shankar Karandikar 5-15 S. D. Batish 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Anant Shankar Karandikar 6-30 Gajananrao Joshi 7-0 Marathi Pad 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Shanta Apte 7-30 J. L. Ranade 8-0 Anant Shankar Karandikar 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Instrumental Music 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-0 Yehudi Menuhin and Orchestra De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire 10-30 The Halle Orchestra

353 metres (850 kc|s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc|s)

7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Bhurjee Khan 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Kumudini Pednekar

353 metres (850 kc|s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc|s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Kumudini Pednekar 1-10 Film Music 1-40 News (H) 1-50 J. L. Ranade

353 metres (850 kc|s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc|s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p. m. Jammat Gammant 6-0 p.m. Kumudini Pednekar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Suresh Haldankar 8-30 Gajananrao Joshi 9-0 J. L. Ranade 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarachi Varat 10-0 Bhurjee Khan.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD
250 metres (1,200 kc|s)
326.1 metres (920 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 8-45 News (G)

6-0 p.m. News in English 6-10 Snankar K. Bidwe 6-25 Abhram Bhagat 6-35 Gramjano Mate 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Bhanumati Kauns 7-15 Kavita Vachan 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Shankar K. Bidwe Talk. (From Baroda 8-0 Music Lesson 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programmes 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Film Songs 9-30 Abraham Bhagat 9-45 Vocal Music.

FRESH DRIVE TO GROW MORE FOOD

Conferences In Remaining Districts

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, who is returning to Bombay from Dehra Dun on May 23, will resume his tour of the districts the following day.

Mr. Patil has been holding Food Production Conferences with officials and non-officials throughout the Province with a view to intensifying the Grow More Food Campaign. He has already held seven such conferences, one each at Satara, Poona, Sirsi, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sangli and Kolhapur.

The eight of the series of the conferences will be held at Ahmednagar on May 25 and the ninth at Thana, on May 26.

The Minister will tour Gujarat Districts from May 27 to 31 and hold conferences at Annand on May 28, at Godhra on May 29 and at Broach and Surat on May 30.

East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik Districts are last on the itinerary of the Minister. He will hold conferences at Jalgon and Dhulia on June 1 and Nasik on June 2.

Mr. Patil will return to Bombay on June 3.

KALYAN A.D.M'S HOUSE BURGLED

BOMBAY, May 21 (UPI): The tempo of thefts in the refugee camps at Kalyan reached a new height yesterday when the bungalow of the Administrator and Additional District Magistrate of the Kalyan refugee camps was raided by thieves.

It is stated that the Administrator had gone to Bombay in connection with some office work, when during his absence the theft was committed.

The highlight of the incident is that the theives made good their escape in spite of the fact that the bungalow is guarded day and night by armed police.

An intensive drive has been made by the police, for the capture of the culprits, who are still at large.

Gruesome Find In Market Market

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A two-year old child was found dead inside the old Byculla market yesterday. The police found that the child was thrown into the market by some unknown person from the first floor of a neighbouring building.

Further investigations are being continued by the police.

Indian Red Cross Society

The Indian Red Cross Society has made further advance of Rs. 19,920 to the Pakistan Red Cross Society, representing Pakistan's share of the first moiety of the annual grant for the year 1949, as laid down in the Indian Red Cross Act of 1920. Together with the sum, the total amount so far advanced to the Pakistan Society since partition amount to Rs. 2,20,000.

Pending final division of its funds, the Indian Red Cross is making these advances so that humanitarian work in Pakistan does not suffer for lack of funds.

WEATHER

POONA, May 21, (API)—The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 (IST) on May 21, 1949.

Ahmedabad 104 82 0 0 minus 0.3 Ahmednagar 99 78 0 0.2 minus 0.4 Baroda 0 06 82 0 0 Belgaum 90 70 0.3 3.3 plus 0.6 BOMBAY 94 82 0 0 0 Calcutta 95 75 0.4 16.0 plus 11.1 Hyderabad (Dn.) 102 79 0 0.5 Madras 91 77 1.2 2.2 plus 1.0 Mahabaleswar 85 66 0.1 0.3 minus 1.2 Nagpur 108 82 0 0.1 minus 0.8 Poona 100 75 0.2 0.5 minus 2.4 Patna 97 78 0 4.0 plus 3.2 Shillong 74 60 0.5 24.9 plus 12.3 Sholapur 99 75 0 2.8 plus 1.1 Simla 74 56 0 3.1 minus 0.2 Surat 96 81 0 0 minus 0.2.

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, May 21, 1949:—

A shallow depression has formed in the South east Bay of Bengal with centre within a degree of lat. 10 degree N. and Long. 85 degree E. It is likely to intensify and move Northwest initially.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the East Punjab, Malabar and South east Madras and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few thundershowers have occurred in Bihar, the United Provinces, West Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, the East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and the North Madras coast.

Day temperatures were appriciably above normal over the United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the eastern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast valid until the evening of 22nd:—Rainfall will be widespread in Assam and the Peninsula South of Lat. 14 degree N. Thundersowers will occur locally in the rest of the peninsula and at a few stations in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in south east Madras and Malabar during the next 36 hours.

CITY MONEY-LENDER SENTENCED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Zaverilal Maganlal, a money lender in the city, was found guilty on two counts of breaches of the Bombay Money Lenders' Act and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100|- on each count by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown, at Esplanade Court today. This is the first case under the Bombay Moneyleaders' Act in Bombay.

The prosecution stated that the accused was carrying on his business without a licence and he had not maintained his accounts in the prescribed form. He was also charged with taking a higher rate of interest than prescribed under the Money Landers' Act.

Pleading not guilty to these charges, the accused said that he was advancing money only on security and that his transactions were not covered by the provisions of the Act.

The Magistrate found him guilty on the first two counts and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200|-. As regards the third count, as the exact rate charged by the accused had not been proved by the Prosecution, the accused was acquitted on that count.

FOUND DEAD IN HOUSE OF ILL-FAME

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A dead body of a Hindu Male, Shyam, was found lying in a prostitute's house at Bapty Road yesterday. No internal or external marks of injury were visible on the deceased's body.

The prostitute, on being questioned by the police stated that the deceased was her regular customer for over a month; and that he was suffering from fever since last eight days. The day before he died, he had a very high temperature, to which he succumbed.

No foul play is suspected by the police, who are holding further enquiries in the case.

A GOALLESS DRAW IN FINAL

Tommy Emar Gold Cup Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE final of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup Hockey Tournament ended in a goalless draw. Bombay City "A" and Greys "A" were concerned in a marathon struggle and on the run of play a draw was the correct result.

This evenings game was a trumph of the full backs on both sides. Mrs. Lorna Reid and Pansy Thomas for the Greys, while Eve Edwards and Freda Freeman showed up for the City. Pansy Thomas was, of course, the shining light among all four.

The City started their exciting encounter in their traditionally storng fashion, but the Greys were not to be out done and play was soon transfered to the City territory where Gwen Sung the sumggling her way into the City danger Zone hit the ball clear of her objective by yards when she appeared well placed at the top of the circle.

Immediately at the opposite secor once again with the Grey's goal under going a close call when first Phyltes Badal and then Margaret Chirholm failed to make the most of their positional opportunity.

In this hard fought game where no quarters were asked none given the rival defences out share all their other departments. Even slow and unsteady Lorna Raid, who made her re-appearance in the senior team for the first time this season — did not give her numerous supporters any anxious moments.

A capital goal mouth centre by Myra Elliott from the right wing went a begging as the entire City attacking line was far behind; while at the City danger Zone, Eve Edwards, their gallant stone waller, did not leave anything to chance but took very good care to keep of the determined Grey's attackers.

In the interim sometime during the end of the initial period the game had to be held up for at least two minutes to drive off two pestilent dogs that had dared to stray on the sacred turf.

The teams changed ends with a blank score board.

On resumption the Greys' attacking line emulated the City and charged into their territory but were forced to beat a quick retreat.

Accepting a hard pan from Ray Salway, Ruby McCarthy took a swing at goal but had the mortification of seeing Eve Edward put a spook in her scoring wheel.

Forcing the pace, the Grays were awarded a penalty corner from which they should have secured their vital lead but Yvonne Carvalho's shot just missed the post, by a few inches.

Still on the offensive, the Grays were given another opportunity—this time—on a silver platter—but Gwen Snvthe who went within a yard of the goal clipped the ball straight into the custodian's waiting pads—the ball deflecting out of play. The resultant corner proved abortive.

The Greys made now enjoying the lion's share of the exchanges but try how they might the vital goal eluded them; and in this respect the City defence held on Grimley.

Diminutive Pansy Thomas proved a real source of headache to the City attackers who found in her a very drastic stumbling block. Little Pansy did not put a wrong foot forward. She was truly the best of the defenders on view even eclipsing the display of her opposite number Eve Edwards.

BOMBAY CITY "A": Eileen Bamber; Freda Freeman and Eve Edwards; Kathleen Gaithley, Louis Lynn and June Thornber; Myra Elliott, Margaret Chisholm, Shella Rodericks, Phyllis Balal and Joy Hibbert.

BOMBAY GREYS "A" Maggie Verdes; Pansy Thomas and Lorna Reid; Pat Brown. Rebecca Haji off and Brenda Saythe; Pat Hickson, Ruby McCarthy, Gwen Smythe, Yvonne Carvalho and Ray Salway.

UMPIRES: L. D'So and Z. deSilva.

P. M. H. WIN

Maccabi Inter-Club Swimming Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maccabi Open Inter Club. Swimming Championships held at the P.M.H. Baths resulted in a triumph for P.M.H. Baths, who won the Inter Club Championships with 43 points while Golwalla were runners up with 25 points.

The best individual performance witnessed this evening was that of Kanti Shah. Ofcourse, it was rather a surprise to see Isaac Mansoor out of form, but he was well and truly beaten Then, Miss Dolly Nazir swept every first place in the Ladies events.

The Waterpolo match was a triumph for Maccabi over P.M.H. Baths by three goals to two Maccabi scored one goal in the first half.

The goal getters for Maccabi were Judah 2, Sopher 1, for P.M.H. Baths Ratansey and Dey scored.

Splendid goalkeeping by Gathan for Maccabi saved then. Maccabi adopted long throws which paved their way for victory.

The following were the results:—

100 metres Free Style for men:—
1. Isaac Mansoor, (M) 2. K. Ratansey (P.M.H.). 3. K. R. Thanawalla (G). Time 65.5 secs.

100 metres Back Stroke for men:—
1. Kanti Shah (P.M.H.). 2. B. S. Chandam (P.M.H.). 3. H Daruwalla (G). Time 76.6 secs.

100 metres Free Style for ladies:—
1. Miss Dolly Nazir (G) Time 88.1 secs.

200 metres Breast Stroke for men:—
1. G. Naigaumwalla (G). 2. A. Bharucha (G). 3. K. P. Thakkar (P.M.H.). Time 3min 14.1 secs.

400 metres Free Style for men:—
1. Kanti Shah, (P.M.H.). 2. M. P. Kapadia (P.M.H.). 3. David Sopher (M). Time 5 min 51 secs.

100 metres Breast Stroke for ladies:—
1. Dolly Nazir (G). 2. K. Bajaj (P.M.H.). 3. L. Hoggan. Time 1min 88.5 secs.

Plain Diving for Men:—
1. K. P. Thakkar (P.M.H.). 80.5 pts. 2. R. Nanavatty (G). 70.5 pts. 3. Isaac Mansoor (M) 68 pts.

150 metres Medley Race for Men:—
1. Kanti Shah (P.M.H.). 2. I. Mansoor (M). 3. A. S. Bharucha (G). 2 min 3.8 secs.

Plain Diving for ladies:— .. ..
1. Dolly Nazir 70,5 pts. 2. K. G. Thakkar 49 pts.

100 metres Back Stroke for ladies:—
1. Dolly Nazir (G). 2. Nalini Mehta (P.M.H.). 3. K. Bajaj (P.M.H.). 1 min 47.5 secs.

10 X 1 length Inter Club Relay:—
1. Golwalla. 2. P.M.H. Baths. 3. Cusraw Baug. Times 5 min 18.6 secs.

Waterpolo:— 1. Winners:— Maccabi 2. Runners-up. P.M.H. Baths.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR CEYLON HURDLER

LONDON, May 21, (PTI-Reuter)—Duncan White, the hurdler from Ceylon, who finished second in the Olympic 400 metres race, gained another triumph today to add to his 440 yards record yesterday. Today he won the 120 yards championship of the Universities Athletic Union by covering the distance in 15.5 seconds.

England Bags Women's Golf Championship

HARLECH WALES, May 21, (PTI Reuter)—England won the Women's International Golf Championship on the Royal Saint David's course here today when they beat Wales by eight games to one. Yesterday they defeated Scotland and Ireland and remained unbeaten.

ACCORD WITH RUSSIA THROUGH GERMANY

Stage Set For 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers' Conference

PARIS, May 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THREE of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers were already in Paris today, hard at work in preparation for their conference on Germany opening on Monday afternoon.

The fourth, the Russian Foreign Minister, M Andrei Vyshinsky, arrived at Orly airport.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Dean Acheson, and M. Rebert Schuman were meeting at the French Foreign Office this afternoon to review questions which their representativ es have been considering here throughout the week.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said the three Western Foreign Ministers would probably meet again tomorrow. At this afternoon's meeting, they were expected to consider the latest moves from Eastern Germany, where the Communist—dominated German Peoples Congress has announced its intention of nominating representatives to attend the Council of Foreign Ministers.

SECRECY IN MEETINGS

Another question they were expected to discuss was whether the West would ask for secrecy in the Council's meetings, or whether, as at former conferences, each delegation would be free to give press briefings after all but specially restricted sessions.

Most observers here regarded the conference as a major attempt to find a formula to reconcile Russia and the West through agreement on Germany.

Russia and the West disagree fundamentally over te political solution of the German problem. Past experience does not give much hope for an easy solution, but progress should be possible on the economic plan.

BALKAN SITUATION TO BE TACKLED NEXT

Big Four May Open Negotiations Soon

LAKE SUCCESS, May 21, (PTI-Reuter):— Further informal conversations on the Balkans between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States are expected to be held in New York in the near future, according to usually well informed sources here.

The sources here believed Russia would take the initiative to continue the talks.

There is a strong possibility that discussion may be carried on "informally" between Mr. Dean Rusk, for the United States, M. Jacob Malik, for Russia and Sir Alexander Cadogan for Britain.

The pattern of the negotiations would then follow quite closely the model set by the Berlin blockade lifting agreement.

It is thought likely that the Soviet Government may now propose some new form of "conciliation committee" to continue the work done by Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia, Trygve Lie United Nations Secretary General and representatives of Turkey and Belgium.

This would, it is believed, satisfy the demand of Britain and the United States that further negotiations be carried on within the framework of the United Nations

PARSI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Draw For The Parsi Cyclist Challenge Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parsi Cyclist Challenge Cup Open to Parsi Clubs has this year attracted seven entries and though this hockey tournament comes late in the season it receives very valuable suport and promises to be a keen tournament.

The following is the draw:—Top Half:

Poona Parsis (bye); Panchgani "A" vs. Kavyani S.C. Bottom half: Panchgani "C" vs. Parsi Cyclists; Panchgani "B" vs. Poona Forocks XI.

The tournament commences on Tuesday, 24the May and will be played at the B.P.H.A. Ground.

Berlin Railway Strike Begins

FREQUENT CLASHES IN W. SECTOR

BERLIN, May 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Berlin railway strike began at midnight. It was estimated that 12,000 west Berlin railway workers stopped work.

Before the strike began special police had been posted outside west sector Berlin stations to prevent disorders in a strike which it was feared would paralyse the city's railway system.

The strike completely halted Berlin's "S-Bahn" which carried three-quarters of a million Berliners to and from work.

West Berlin railwaymen occupied the stations and posted pickets.

They patrolled along railway lines to prevent East Berlin railwaymen resuming the service.

In frequent clashes during the morning, West Sector police detained 22 people at West Berlin stations. At Charlttenburg station, where there was a particularly big disturbance, 31 railway police from the Eastern Sector were placed under protective custody.

At Wedding station, in the French Sector, two strike pickets were fired on, but there were no casualties.

Strike sympathisers threw stones at a second Russian officer arriving by car at Hermannetrasse station in the American Sector.

The Soviet licensed newspaper, "Nacht Express" claimed the strike was "foreign sponsored", designed to "distuurb" the forthcoming Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting.

CZECH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Special Precautionary Measures Taken

PRAGUE, May 21 (PTI-Reuter): Armed guards were posted on all main buildings in Prague today as part of special police precautions for the ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party here next week.

Thousands of feet of timber and bunting were fastened over the fronts of buildings in historic Uenceslab Square.

A 60-foot high portrait of Communist Prsident Klement Gottwald was posted up on the museum building at the head of the square.

This seemed to scotch rumours of an impending change at the Presidential palace.

M.C.C. 311 For 6

LONDON, May 21, (PTI-Reuter)—The New Zealand cricket tourists emerged most creditably from their first ordeal at Lords. They faced an M. C. C. side containing eight England players and by superb bowling and fielding on a good pitch kept the scoring rate down to under one run a minute. By close of play M. C C. had made 311 for the loss of six wickets.

Considering that two of their Test probables J. Cowie and J. A. Hayes were resting, this was the more remarkable. Walter Hadlee, the New Zealand Captain, moulded his attack round Tom Burtt who pitched his left-arm slows with deadly accuracy and made them turn either way.

NAGPUR, May 21, (API)—Over thirty persons, including a dozen policemen, were injured in a clash yesterday at a market place in Chindwara town, about 90 miles from Nagpur.

Three of the injured persons have been removed to hospital.

PRESSMEN GO ROUND BOMBAY MARKETS

Sweepers' Strike Fails To Disrupt Sanitation

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BID TO KEEP CITY CLEAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Press Reporters had the unique experience this morning, of walking on un-utterable filth, smelling it till one felt an acute feeling of nausea and getting caught in whirling eddies of smoke and soot and ashes. The experiences were the result of a tour of the city in the company of Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar. Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee and certain officers of the Health Services of the Bombay Municipality. These were the dumps where the city's kachra were isposed of. The city as a whole has improved tremendously.

A general impression of the tour which took the Press party to Crawford Market, Null Bazaar Market, Bhuleshvar Market, Bhendi Bazaar, Mazagaon Improvement Chawls, the huge refuse dump at Hornby Vellard and the Lovegrove Purification Works, was that the Municiual Commissioner has achieved the impossible in keeping the City more or less as clean as it was in the pre-strike period.

Crawford Market, which was minutely examined by the reporters, was about as usual. Neither the meat section, nor the fish section, was filthier or more smelly than usual. Both the sections appeared to have been cleaned and swept. In the meat section, one could glimpse a few drops of blood glistening from the fresh-washed floor, but it was learnt that it was fresh blood. The carcasses of fish which were seen in that section, were those of the latest catch. Not much dirt or flies or filth was in evidence. The place smelt pretty bad, but one learnt that it was the usual smell and nothing extraordinary in a fish market.

As one emerged from Crawford Market, a large number of heads and feathers of fowls and chickens were seen piled neatly near the pavement. It was stated that it was not the uncleared mess of yesterday, but the debris of to-day's slaughter. Right opposite the Market, there is the A Ward Municipal Stables. The reporters walked in. A lot of refuse was dumped here, and spirals of smoke were going up here and there. The normal practice is to remove all this rubbish by bullock-carts to Hornby Vellard and get rid of it there. Now, as most of the bullock-cart men are on strike, the refuse is dumped there, to be eventually disposed of.

The markets of Null Bazaar and Bhuleshvar looked quite clean. It was remarked that the Null Bazaar market was looking a bit better than before the strike started.

FILTHIEST PLACE.

One of the filthiest places visited by the party, was Tadwadi Chawls at Mazagaon, This place consists of 15 chawls of the Improvement Trust. Two of the chawls are exclusively occupied by Municipal sweepers, most of whom are on strike. The place was filthy and reeking with foul odour. All manner of refuse had mixed up with overflowing drain water, on which could be seen making merry, some cats, a few dogs, crows and the chawl children. The Bombay Municipality has provided the place with a shed for dumping Kachhra in. While Kachhra was thrown all around it and into it, some flames and a good deal of smoke was seen coming out of the shed, for somebody had set fire to the Kachhra in the shed. The Municipal Commissioner drew the pressmen's attention to the dangerous practice of setting fire to refuse in this manner. The proper and safer way to burn Kachhra was in the Asphalt drums provided by the Municipality.

One of the men—a striker occupant of one of the rooms—was asked why the sweepers living in the chawls if they could not clean their own houses.

He said, "Why should we clean this place. The Municipality pays us to clean, not these, but some other chawls. Anyway we are on strike".

Mr. Patel who heard this remark explained that there were 19 men whom the Municipality had set apart for cleaning these chawls. Seventeen of these men were anti-strike, but were afraid of working here as the residents of the chawls were either strikers or pro-strikers. H promised to send a party under police escort.

DIRT AND FILTH.

The Party then drove to Hornby Vellard. There is an enormous maidan here, on which is collected the refuse of Bombay. It is an endless vista of dirt and filth as far as the eye can reach. It looked like a huge cremetorium for the refuse of Bombay. Some of the heaps were on fire and a breeze was blowing the ashes and smoke and soot, in all directions. It was stated that after the refuse is dumped here—hundreds and thousands of tons—it is beaten down by a bulldozer or some mechanical means and soft earth scattered on it.

Very near this place is the Municipal Pumping Station and Purification Works, with the strangely inappropriate name, "the Lovegrove Station". The place reminds one not of loves and groves, but of the most horrible mal-odours, the City can think of. The reason for the concentrated stink is that 80 per cent of the City's night soil is diverted to this place, subjected to some mechanical purifying processes and then let out into the "briny deep". It was guarded by the military, but was working, though with a reduced complement.

The tour of the journalists effectively established that the Bombay Municipality, can manage effectively inspite of the strike and if the strikers think that they can paralyse the City's sanitation whenever they choose to, they are mistaken

At the Press Conference later, Mr. Patel stated that the total lorry trips yesterday was 292 for the day and 41 for the night. Normally the total was about 350. Out of 160 bullock carts only 16 were plying. The Pumping and Purification Works were working at full strength in all places, except Dadar and Lovegrove. In the last place 18 persons were doing the work of 55 persons as 37 men stayed away. Two hundred persons were working on house chokes and so far 320 chokes had been tackled. They had also opened 680 water entrances preparatory to the coming of the monsoon.

SOCIAL WORKERS CLEANING THEIR STREETS AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD.

"PRACTISE CLEANLINESS"

Mr. Silam's Appeal To Citizens

Speaking on the situation arising out of the sweepers' strike, in his broadcast talk on the All-India Radio, Bombay, on Saturday evening at 7 p.m., Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the BPCC, appealed to the citizens of Bombay to be civic-minded and do their bit as worthy citizens. He explained how cleaner ways of life would help the administration to keep the city clean and protect it from impending epidemics and deseases, Mr. Silam further made an appeal to the citizens to come forth to help the Municipality by taking part in cleaning their respective localities.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness, and it is our duty to practise clean ways of life," he concluded.

Maintenance Of Bombay Sewage Pumping Station

NEW DELHI, May 21, (U. P. I.): The Government of India have declared the maintenance of sewage pumping station at Bombay as a service of vital importance to the community with effect from the 13th May, 1949.

The "Gazette of India" Extraordinary contains the following notification issued by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, in this connection:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section (2) of the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947, the Central Government is pleased to declare the maintenance of sewage pumping station at Bombay as a service of vital importance to the community with effect from the 13th May, 1949.

World Delivery Of Newspaper

CALCUTTA, May 21, (A.P.I.): The first world-delivery of a newspaper will be made by 15-year old Donald Rolson, a carrier-salesman of America, in Calcutta on Wednesday, May 25. He is making a special air-plane trip around the world in connection with the dedication of the new building of the "Minneapolis Star and Tribune" on Sunday, May 29.

In Calcutta, which he reaches on Tuesday night, he will deliver the paper to Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, at the Secretariat the next morning.

At each of the fifteen major stops on his world flight, the carrier-salesman will deliver copies of the paper to high Government officials of the country he visits and will receive some special memento of his visit at each place, to take home.

The delivery of the dedication edition of the paper to heads of State, Mayors or heads of Chambers of Commerce will begin with the delivery of the paper to President Truman in Washington on May 22.

Donald's around-the-world-flight will take him from Minneapolis to Washington, New York, London, Brussels, Damascus, Syria, Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Siam, Hong Kong, Manila, Phillipine Islands, Guam, Wake and Midway Islands, Honolulu, Hawaii, San Francisco, Chicago and back to Minneapolis.

NARENDRA DEV ON COMMONWEALTH TIE

TEZPORE (Assam), May 21 (API): Acharya Narendra Dev, the Socialist leader said here yesterday, that India could never fit into the Commonwealth, because she had no cultural, social and linguistic affinity with other members of the Commonwealth.

Moreover, he added, the present international position, specially the situation in South Africa and the "spirit of imperialism still guiding Britain in External Affairs, made it entirely harmful for us to be in the Commonwealth."

Acharya Narendra Dev, who was addressing a public meeting, said that if the people were given a free and proper chance to express their opinion, they would give a clear verdict against Commonwealth.

East Punjab Parliamentary Secretaries

SIMLA, May 21 (API): Sardar Shiv Saransingh and Chaudhury Harbhaj Ram have been appointed Parliamentary Secretaries to the East Punjab Development Minister, Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa and Labour Minister, Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, respectively.

This brings the number Parliamentary Secretaries appointed so far in East Punjab to six.

People IN THE NEWS

MR. L. R. SETHI

NEW DELHI, May 21, (API)—Mr. L. R. Sethi Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education, has been appointed Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education in the place of Professor Humayun Kabir, the Ministry of Education announced today.

Professor Kabir has been nominated as a member of the Board.

★

MAULANA AZAD

SRINAGAR, May 21, (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, arrived here today by a special plane for a month's rest in Chashmashi.

★

MR. TAPASE

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay on a tour of Satara district on Sunday, May 22, and return on May 27.

★

MR. A. D. SHROFF

NEW DELHI, May 21, (API): Mr. A. D. Shroff, Director of Tatas, has been nominated a member of the Labour Central Advisory Council and the Fair Wages Committee, in place of Sir Homi Modi, who resigned on his appointment as the Governor of the United Provinces.

★

MR. B. K. NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 21, (API): Mr. B. K. Nehru, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and Mr. P. J. M. Jeejibhoy, Deputy Exchange Controller, Reserve Bank of India, will leave tomorrow for Karachi to have talks with the Pakistan Government on the Indo-Pakistan monetary exchange problem. The talks are expected to last three or four days.

★

MR. V. P. MENON

TRIVANDRUM, May 21, (API): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry, arrived here by a special plane from Bangalore this morning. Mr. Menon is expected to stay in Trivandrum for four days, and then proceed to Ernakulam for talks with the Maharaja of Cochin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, May 21.

Previous Closing	32.59
Today's Opening	32.53
Difference	—6
Today's Closing	32.57
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 21.

	Rs. As.
Silver Jeth	184 10
Gold Jeth	117 0
Silver Bullion	184 12
Silver Mint	185 4
Gold Ready	117 8
Sovereign	74 12

Expectation:
Cotton Jarila May 626-8.

SIMLA, May 21, (API)—The East Punjab Government have given a subsidy of Rs. 22,13,750 to cultivators for sinking 1,977 wells, to increase food production in the Province, it is learnt. So far 400 wells have been sunk.

A.I.C.C. RATIFIES LONDON AGREEMENT

Rajen Babu On New Miracle Of 'Ahimsa'

PANT'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Pact Will Help To Consolidate India's Freedom, Says Jawahar

DEHRA DUN, May 21. (API)

THE All-India Congress Committee tonight adopted the official resolution approving the London decision on India's continued membership of the Commonwealth after a lively five-hour debate.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and seconded by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant. Among speakers who supported the resolution was Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the speaker of the U.P. Assembly.

A dozens speakers opposed or criticised various aspects of the agreement but when votes were taken only six hands went up in opposition. Out of 398 members of the Committee 333 were present at today's session.

NEHRU'S DEFENCE

Defending the agreement in a fifty-minute speech, the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said that it would help India to consolidate her freedom and strengthen the forces of peace in the world.

Pandit Nehru said: The next four or five years are vital to world peace. If we are not economically strong we will not be able to influence world politics. The London decision gives us an opportunity to advance economically".

He added that that advancement would be achieved under the London Agreement, without any loss of national selfrespect.

The Prime Minister said that he agreed with the suggestion made by some members that the agreement should have been first discussed by the A.I.C.C. and afterwards by the Constituent Assembly. But the A.I.C.C. could not be called at short notice, while the Constituent Assembly met soon after the London declaration and it was only proper that such a momentous issue should have been placed before it immediately.

Tomorrow the A.I.C.C. will meet in secret from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. to discuss the relationship of the Congress Party with the Ministries. In view of this decision none of the 54 non-official resolutions will be taken up.

'FUTURE OF NATION BRIGHT'

Pattabhi On Need For Economic Freedom

DEHRA DUN, May 20, (U.P.I.): Addressing a public meeting here this evening, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, exhorted the people to realise their responsibilities and perform their duties to the nation in establishing 'Swaraj' of Gandhiji's conception wherein every individual would feel the pulse of freedom. Political freedom had been won, but economic freedom had yet to be won. There was no cause for disappointment if the people took upon themselves the responsibilities to work according to the ideas of Gandhiji. He also felt sure that the future of the country was bright.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitramayya reminded the people that the real power lay in their hands. Under the new constitution election would be on adult franchise and more than half of the country's population would be able to take part in the election. It was for them to choose their leaders and they should vote only for those whom they considered the best. In that way, they would be able to establish real 'Praja Raj' in the country, he said.

"MIRACLE OF AHIMSA"

"It is Mahatma Gandhi's triumph that past memories of the struggle between Britain and India have been forgotten and there has never been such cordiality in Indo-British relationship as now. Mahatma Gandhi has shown the people of India how to arrive at agreement with former opponents without a trace of rancour or bitterness. The London agreement is another miracle of ahimsa."

—DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD.

A.I.C.C. PROCEEDINGS

The first meeting of the All-India Congress Committee after the Jaipur Session of the Congress in December, opened here today at 3 p.m. in the decorated wood-panelled hall of the Forest Institute.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel, was the first to arrive among front-rank leaders and the delegates greeted him with loud cheers.

Sardar Patel was followed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who were loudly cheered as they entered the hall.

The only official resolution before the A.I.C.C., that on the Commonwealth Declaration, was moved by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and seconded by Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.

The resolution reads: 'The All-India Congress Committee, having considered the declaration agreed to by the Prime Minister of India on the membership of India in the Commonwealth of Nations, as set out in the official statement issued at the conclusion on the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London on April 27, 1949, records its approval of the action taken on behalf of India. The Committee is of the opinion that this action is in accordance with the directive given in the Foreign Policy resolution of the Jaipur Congress and it maintains the full Sovereign Independence of the Indian Republic, while at the same time keeping the free association of India with other Commonwealth countries in a new conception of the Commonwealth which in no way interferes with the sovereignty and freedom of action of each member country.

The session began with the singing of "Vande Mataram" by a group of women volunteers.

In his opening address the President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitramayya, welcomed various aspects of the struggle for freedom in the country, he said.

(Continued on page 16)

A.I.C.C. TO MEET 'IN CAMERA'

DEHRA DUN, May 21 (A.P.I.): The All-India Congress Committee will hold a secret session tomorrow commencing at 3 p.m., presumably to discuss organisational matters, it is learnt here today.

BONARJIE'S TALKS WITH BHOPAL NAWAB

BOMBAY, May 21, (API)—Mr. N. B. Bonarjie, Chief Commissioner-designate Bhopal, arrived in Bombay by a specia plane today and met the Nawab of Bhopal. The interview which lasted for over an hour, it is learnt, was of a "routine and casual nature".

The Chief Commissioner-designate after spending about four hours in Bombay, returned to Bhopal in the evening The Nawab of Bhopal, who is flying to Paris from Bombay on May 24, for an operation, is expected to return to Bhopal in about two months Bhopal State will become a Chief Commissioner's Province on June 1.

Light Showers In City Likely Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Santa Cruz Weather Bureau reports that Bombay City and Suburbs may receive light showers on Sunday evening and night, caused by the drift of thunderclouds which are expected over the Ghats during the afternoon.

The report adds that the South West Monsoon is making a temporary advance in the South East Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The depression which formed in the south bay yesterday was centred this evening about 200 miles South East of Madras and is likely to intensify and move west or north-west. A shallow trough of low pressure has also appeared in the East Arabian Sea off Kanara Port this morning.

Under the influences of these two disturbances the monsoon may strengthen in the South Peninsula. Fairly widespread rains also likely in South Bombay, Deccan, South Hyderabad and South Kanara, with local thundershowers in North Konkan and North Bombay Deccan, during the next two or three days.

CONTINUOUS RAIN IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 21 (API): Madras City has been experiencing continuous rain from early this morning.

The corporation rain gauge had registered three inches upto 3 p.m. today.

Today's downpour has brought down the city's temperature to 79 degrees as against 91 yesterday. This is 20 degrees below the average for May, hottest part of the summer in Madras.

The tiles of a section of the Leather Technology Institute near Chrompet were blown off. No loss of life is reported.

The downpour was heavier in the afternoon, flooding many streets and low lying areas of the city. The parks were also water-logged.

There was a hold up of the city's tram and bus services for about an hour in the evening.

French Assembly Opens Debate On Cochin China

PARIS, May 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The French National Assembly this morning opened a debate on the proposed incorporation of Cochin China in the new Viet-Nam State.

The Bill was tabled following agreement between Bao Dai, ex-emperor of Annam, and the French Government.

The Assembly of Cochin China voted in favour of it. Bao Dai, now in Dalat, Cochin China, is waiting for the French Assembly to pass the Bill before officially entering Saigon as head of the new Viet-Nam.

CALCUTTA, May 21 (API): Six persons, including a Vice-President of an Union Board in Howrah District were arrested yesterday in connection with the death of a 'Durwan', taken for a kidnapper of children.

Problem Before U.N.C.I.P.

SRINAGAR, May 21 (A.P.I.): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of U. N. Commission on Kashmir, arrived here late this evening by a special plane. He was delayed in New Delhi owing to engine trouble.

The question whether or not to open the sealed cover containing India's reply to the Commission's "final proposals" pending Pakistan's reply, will be discussed at the first meeting of the full Commission here tomorrow morning.

With the arrival of Dr. Lozano the entire Commission has now assembled in Srinagar for the summer.

(SEE PAGE 19)

REPATRIATION OF ASIANS FROM AUSTRALIA

Immigration Minister Explains Policy

SYNDEY, May 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell said today that proposed legislation to repatriate every Asian from Australia was designed solely to cope with the problem of war-time evacuees.

It would in no way alter the normal administration of Australian Immigration Law.

During the war Australia had given asylum to 6,000 Asian refugees from Japanese aggression on the clearly understood condition that the Governments concerned would repatriate their nationals at the end of the war. The purpose of the legislation was merely to facilitate this repatriation.

The great majority of refugees had returned to their homelands voluntarily and the Australian Government had borne the entire cost of their repatriation, Mr. Calwell said.

The government had given them periods upto three years to make arrangements to return home.

Mr. Calwell added that Australia had always welcomed Asian businessmen, traders, students, tourists and sportsmen.

They were all received with friendliness, courtesy and hospitality.

NO ADMINISTRATOR FOR MADHYA BHARAT

Press Reports Against Ministry Denied

INDORE, May 21, (A.P.I.): A Press "Communique" issued by the Madhyabharat Government today denied local press reports that an administrator had been appointed for Madhyabharat.

"It has been observed", the "Communique" said, "that a Section of the press has indulged in giving circulation to unauthorised and imaginary news about the present Government of Madhyabharat and its stability. It has categorically to be stated here that the impression given by the Press that the present Ministry is only a temporary or care-taker one is absolutely erroneous.

"The present Ministry of five members, formed under the leadership of Mr. G. K. Vijayvargiya (who was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Party in the Dhara Sabha exercises full authority and power of a stable Government and thus enjoys the natural support of the States Ministry".

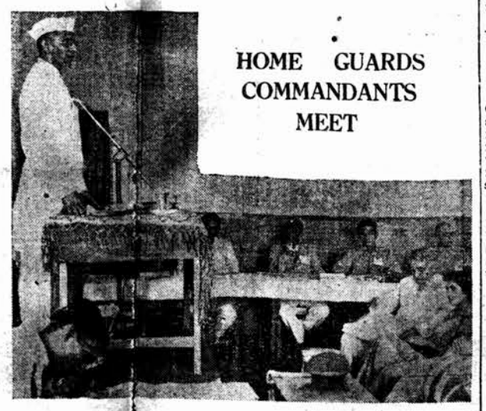
Princess Elizabeth To Have Another Baby?

LONDON, May 21, (U.P.A.): Official and unofficial court circles said today that if Princess Elizabeth was expecting another baby it was news to them.

Buckingham Palace was besieged with calls after the London "Star" quoted a London dispatch in the Sydney, Australia, "Daily Telegraph" that the Princess "may become a mother again at the end of this year". Palace officials said they could not confirm or deny the report but believed it was inaccurate.

Masani Resigns

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 20. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. M. R. Masani, Indian Ambassador in Brazil, has resigned from the Indian foreign service to resume business activities with Tatas, the big Indian industrial concern, it was learned in Indian Embassy circles here to-night.



HOME GUARDS COMMANDANTS MEET

THE CONFERENCE OF HOME GUARDS DISTRICT COMMANDANTS WAS INAUGURATED BY MR. MORARJI DESAI AT THE HOME GUARDS HEADQUARTERS ON SATURDAY.

Morarji Sets Task For Home Guards

"DEVELOP SPIRIT OF SELFLESS SERVICE"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Home Guards should become examples of service and sacrifice and a responsibility lay on them to inculcate the spirit of true democracy in the people they served, said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, inaugurating a Conference of the District Commandants of the Home Guards organisation this morning.

"It is upto you to create an interest in democracy in the common people and combat ceaselessly the lethargy and weakness that have been the legacies of alien rule", he said, stressing that on the Home Guards fell the task of awakening "a new consciousness of discipline and service" among the people.

Mr. Desai said that if only limited powers had been given to the Home Guards it was not because Government did not want to arm them with full authority but because of the view that only such powers should be vested in them as could be discharged efficiently by members of the organisation.

The Home Minister expressed keen appreciation of the work being done by the Home Guards and foreshadowed that within the next two to three years their training would reach a stage which would enable them to rank in equality besides the armed forces of the country. But the training they were receiving, the Minister cautioned, would not be of much avail unless they developed a spirit of selfless service and endeavoured to impart to their fellowmen the ideas of secular democracy.

The Home Minister said that the Prohibition Guards had been amalgamated with the Home Guards not because of any lack of appreciation of the work done by the former but because the task of [illegible] the bodies were seen to be identical. He appealed to the Commandants to make a success of the Bombay Government's prohibition policy.

CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Captain M. J. B. Manecksji, Commandant General, Home Guards, welcoming the Minister, visualised that in the near future a Central Training School for the Home Guards would be started on the lines of the Police Training School at Nasik. He said the Home Department had convened a conference to discuss problems relating to the Home Guards organisation in the province but it could not complete the work. Now they were meeting to evolve an uniform policy for the whole province. Government decided early this year to appoint a Commandant General and to have a Central Head Quarters for the Home Guards of the province. This was the first time they were meeting since the inception of the Central Headquarters. It had been established to consolidate the Home Guards of the province and the task of the three-day conference would be to assist in the evolution of an uniform policy after hearing the views of the District Commandants and the Staff Officers.

The Conference has on its agenda various items which include consideration of the amalgation of the Prohibition Guards with the Home Guards, the question of the formation of an Auxiliary Section for the Prohibition Branch, training of Home Guards and other problems such as increased facilities to members of the organisation.

AIR STRIKE AGAINST MALAYA REBELS

SINGAPORE, May 21, (PTI-Reuter)—Royal Air Force Beaufighters based on Kuala Lumpur today made their 100th air strike against insurgents in the Malayan jungle.

Earlier insurgents had ambushed a military and police party.

Five bandits shot dead three Tamils, including a woman, in Pahang yesterday.

INCREASED PRESSURE ON REBELS IN INSEIN

Ex-Burmese Minister Detained In Rangoon Jail

RANGOON, May 21 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

GOVERNMENT troops tightened their squeeze on the Karen stronghold at Insein, ten miles north of Rangoon, in a day-long fighting yesterday, according to reports reaching Rangoon today.

Nine Karens were killed and seven captured in In-sein's northern suburbs.

Tonight's Government communique" said Government forces had fought a four-hour battle with Karens in the rice area south-west of Rangoon.

Brigadier San Uo-Thin, former Minister for Karen Affairs was arrested today and detained in Rangoon Central Jail, it was officially learned here tonight. No reason was given for his arrest.

Brigadier San Po-Thin, former Minister Army officer and an anti-Japanese resistance leader, resigned from the Cabinet last year when he was appointed Special Commissioner for the Bassein District. He is a Karen himself.

WIRELESS LINK WITH RANGOON EMBASSY SOON

RANGOON, May 21 (PTI): The Government of India at New Delhi will be directly linked with its Embassy in Rangoon when the Embassy's wireless station, now being installed, comes into operation very shortly, writes Oscar Ribeiro, PTI Representative in Rangoon.

Direct wireless contact, a diplomatic privilege enjoyed by Foreign Embassies, will enable the Government of India to keep in very close touch with one of its busiest foreign representations.

The Indian Embassy in Rangoon is responsible for the welfare of the 700,000 Indians living in Burma.

Some 200,000 of these Indians are trapped behind the battle lines of the insurrection against the Burma Government. They have been treated well so far by either side.

Some Indians have been killed, mostly by accident in the course of the fighting. In the bitter street-fighting for Maymyo, Government Military Centre North of Mandalay, last month, about 90 Indians were reported to have been killed by heavy cross-fire in the streets.

About 90 Indians were reported to have been killed by heavy cross-fire in the streets.

'AID TO BURMA' SCHEME

NEW DELHI, May 21 (API): The-aid-to-Burma Committee in Rangoon consisting of the Ambassadors of India, Britain, Pakistan and Ceylon has been considering some specific requests for aid from the Burma Government but no request has yet been forwarded to the Government of India, it is learnt.

Over 10,000 Indians in Burma have come to India by ship since the beginning of the Karen revolt and 500 more have arrived by the overland route into Assam.

CHILE TO OPPOSE VETO IN U.N.O.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 21, (PTI-Reuter)—President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla told the reassembled Chilean Parliament here today that in the United Nations Chile would seek to restrain the use of the veto which had been exploited by Russia to hold up the solution of important international problems.

Film Advisory Board Set Up

NEW DELHI, May 21, (API): The Government of India have constituted a Film Advisory board to advise the films division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Board will preview all documentaries and newsreels produced by the Films Division and advise Government on such matters as may be refered to it.

The members of the Board are: Mrs Lilavati Munshi, Mr V. Shantaram, Mr. Frank Moraes, Mr. M. T. Vyas, Mr. S. A. Ayer and Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, Secretary, Central Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

FRENZIED MOB ATTACKS SOVIET GENERAL

BERLIN, May 21.

Striking West Berlin railwaymen fought pitched battle with Communists today and attacked Soviet Transport Chief General Kvashnin as tension mounted on the first day of their walk-out. Violence occurred at many centres. Shots were fired in the air, police wielded their batons, the strikers used fists, clubs and stones, and one train was set on fire. According to West Sector police, General Kvashnin had to be rescued from "a frenzied mob."

He was inspecting railway installations in the American Sector when he was attacked.

(SEE PAGE 12)

POSED AS COUSIN OF EX-MINISTER: JAILED

MADRAS, May 21, (A.P.I.): K. Venkatesharalu, a Harijan, was today sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate on the charge of posing as a cousin of Mr. V. Kurmayya, former Minister of Madras, and cheating two students.

The prosecution case was that the accused induced the two students to part with money for securing them admission to the B. E. Class of the Annamalai University. He was also charged with forging the signature of the Minister in a telegram despatched to the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai university asking him to arrange seats for the students.

The complaint to the police was lodged by the Minister himself.

Communists Nearing Shanghai Waterfront

GOVERNMENT RIVER CRAFT ORDERED TO SAIL UP

City's International Airport Deserted

SHANGHAI, May 21 (PTI-Reuter).

A STRING of huge fires raging on the Pootung peninsula suggested that Communist troops were not more than two miles from Shanghai's waterfront, the famous bund.

The Communist handcuff round the city threatened to snap shut as units operating from the peninsula to the east of the city crashed their way to the Whangpoo river bank about seven miles south-east of Woosung, stronghold guarding Shanghai's river gateway to the sea.

This brought them directly opposite the teeming industrial area of Yangtse-Poo, which was within artillery range, and closed the mouth of the Whangpoo to Government shipping.

Only the seven-mile stretch of the river down stream from Shanghai is now open to Nationalist ships. Hundreds of river craft, anchored off a supply base at Point island facing the Communist-held east bank, were ordered to sail up river to avoid being seized for an assault across the Whangpoo into Shanghai proper.

REDS TURN BACK

According to the latest Garrison "Communique" the Communists tried to cross this morning but turned back when more than twenty troop-laden junks were sunk by Government gunfire.

"Many Communists were seen jumping into the river and were drowned", the "Communique" said.

Nationalists were said to have established a new line west of the river, running through the beach resort of Kaochiao five miles south-east of Woosung, to stop the Communists reaching the Whangpoo river behind Woosung's hardpressed garrison.

ATTACKS HELD AT BOTH POINTS

On the north-western outskirts of the city, the "Communique" said, bitter fighting was raging near Liuhang, one of the strong points guarding Woosung, and near the Chinese Government radio station between Chenju and Ljuchang. Attacks were held at both points, the bulletin added, and in one, the Communists lost 800 men.

Across the river in Pootung the Standard Oil Company's storage tank was burning fiercely. Company officials said about ten foreigners, including women, were stranded at the depot with no way of getting out.

AIRPORT DESERTED

The city's international airport at Lunghua was almost deserted when a Briton went there this afternoon. Apart from an occasional rifle shot, he said, the airfield was probably the quietest spot in the city. No defence works could be seen and "the place was wide open".

"I could have captured the field myself," he said.

Jeeps and trucks were scattered all over the area but the only human beings were some six unarmed guards. Inside the padlocked reception rooms bottles of whisky and liquors stood on the shelves.

BRITONS TO RETURN TO RED CHINA

HONGKONG, May 21, (PTI-Reuter): A party of British residents was leaving Hongkong today to return to Communist-occupied North China to resume trade. Former Tientsin and Peiping business people who came to Hongkong a few months ago have been given re-entry permits by the Communists and do not expect any difficulties.

Reports reaching Hongkong said North China authorities had shown a disposition to be helpful. The cost of living was said to be lower than last year, before the Communist occupation.

"Reds" Capture Shensi Capital

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, (PTI-Reuter)—Communist-controlled Peiping Radio claimed tonight that Sian, capital of Shensi Province, has been occupied by Communist forces.

The largest city in North-West China, Sian is a key communication centre with a population of half a million.

CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES MASSING IN YUNNAN

RANGOON, May 21, (UPA)—Strong Chinese Communist forces are massing in Yunnan province for an attack on the Burmese border and Kachin forces are preparing to meet the assult, government sources said today.

TRADE WITH CHINA

LONDON, May 20, (UPA)—Apparently, Britain has begun trade with Communist China because the April trade returns contain the unusual item—export of 326,000 fine ounces of silver to "China".

90 Security Prisoners Give Up Hunger-Strike

SHILLONG, May 21 (A.P.I.): Of 90 security prisoners in different jails of Assam, who started a Hunger-strike in the beginning of this month, all but 22 have given up the strike, according to an Assam Government Press Note.

SURESH DAS TO OPPOSE SARAT BOSE

DEHRA, DUN, May 21 (A.P.I.): The Congress Parliamentary Board nominated today Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, President, South Calcutta District Congress Committee, as the official Congress nominee to contest the by-election to the West Bengal Assembly from South Calcutta constituency.

Mr. Das will oppose Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Radical Socialist Party. The last date for filing nominations is May 25.

Stop Press

"DANUBE OF EAST"

KARACHI, May 21, (PTI-Reuter): The Government of Pakistan are considering a proposal to survey the river Indus for navigation purposes, it was learned here today. The Ministry of Communications in its efforts to improve the road and transport systems in both zones of the Dominion intends to make the river the 'Danube of the East".

BIG THREE MEET AT PARIS

PARIS, May 21, (UPA)—The American, British and French Foreign Foreign Ministers met at the Foreign Office today to confirm that they will present a common front to Russia at the Big Four conference on Germany opening Monday.

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

KARACHI, May 21 (PTI-Reuter): Two inter-Dominion meetings at Secretariat level on railway stores and other allied matters will begin at Lahore on Monday.

FREEDOM TO SECEDE IN LONDON PACT

(Continued from page 15)

comed the Commonwealth decision, dwelt on the situation in Hyderabad and Kashmir and discussed organisational problems before the Congress.

Many important events, both national and international had taken place since the A.I.C.C. met last, he said. In the international field, so far as India was concerned, the outstanding events were the conference on Indonesia convened by Pt. Nehru, the success attained by India at the United Nations on the South African Indian issue and the London Commonwealth Agreement.

How far the resolution adopted by the United Nations would bring sense and sanity" to South African politicians, it was difficult to say, he observed.

Referring to the Commonwealth agreement the president said: "The Western countries and ourselves are now bound together by ties of friendliness which in fullness of time, let us hope, may ripen into friendship. Let us not rake up past quarrels".

About foreign possessions in India, the President said: "We, in the rest of India, achieved success against a mighty state like Britain by following the principles of truth and non-violence. am sure that if there is a proportionate awakening in these possessions, ere long they will also be able to obtain freedom".

HYDERABAD PROBLEM

In Hyderabad, Dr. Pattabhi said, the problem was two-fold—how to deal with anti-social elements which had long terrorised certain border districts and secondly, how to change over the present provisional administration to a democratic form of Government and liquidate the reactionary forces,

Considerable progress had been made in Hyderabad by the Provisional Government, which was not a Military Government although the Governor was a high military officer

In Hyderabad there were 1,200 Jagirdars—650 Hindu and 550 Muslim, —and such Tyranny and oppression as had been the lot of the people had more largely emanated from the Jagirdars than from the ruler himself. Therefore, the liquidation of the Jagirdars was a main problem there.

ALL NOT WELL YET

The presence of Jagirdars and the existence of the Zamindari system had necessarily strengthened Communist activities in the State. It was wrong to think that all was well in Hyderabad as yet, while inter-communal peace, amity and goodwill had been restored in a great measure, the fact remained that danger to life and property still continued from the Communists.

Between the end of the police action in September and today there had been 550 murders of Congressmen and others in the State, the larger majority of them in the villages of Nalgonda and Warangal districts.

Dr. Pattabhi expressed the hope that peace and order would soon be restored in Hyderabad through the firm rule of the States Ministry and its representative in that State.

KASHMIR ISSUE

On Kashmir, Dr. Pattabhi said: "Pakistan has been condemned on its own admissions. Even so the Government of India seeks peace subject to the basic principle that peace cannot come if it is based on untruth, immorality or acceptance of brutal aggression.

"We must discharge our duty of defending Kashmir from aggression and allowing the will of the people to prevail. We have been parties to the establishment of a democratic regime in Kashmir. We are convinced that Kashmir's future lies with India. Any other future is unthinkable.

"It will be for the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir to draw up its constitution which will necessarily be based upon accession of Kashmir to India on the three subjects of Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs. Any further arrangement will have to be by mutual consent.

NO TALK OF DIVISION

"There have been rumours of a division of Kashmir. Let it be clearly understood that we do not approve of any such division or of any appeasement of the aggressors".

Dr. Pattabhi welcomed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly abolishing reservation for minorities except for Harijans and paid a tribute to Nationalist Muslims and Sikhs who, he said, had always repudiated reservation with all the emphasis at their command.

About refugees, Dr. Pattabhi said:

"There are eight lakhs of refugees in 174 camps and they cost one rupee per head per day. It behoves every one of us to ask ourselves, every day 'what have I done to ameliorate their lot? The cumulative effort of millions may well achieve what even organised labours of Government may not".

WORLD LOOKS UP TO INDIA

The President, called upon everyone to follow Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme and ended his speech saying:

"Today India's prestige and reputation are high in the world. Nations of the world look for inspiration to our Prime Minister for the establishment of a world state based on truth and non-violence".

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU

The House stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Sarojani Naidu. This followed a moving reference made by Dr. Pattabhi on her death.

Before Dr. Rajendra Prasad moved the main resolution on the Commonwealth, Dr. Pattabi said that the Commonwealth issue was before the country for a long time and it was not a matter brought before them all of a sudden He would accept amendments from members and would give them half an hour to do so. He pointed out that for the first time in the last seven years a whole day had been allotted for non-official resolutions and it was upto them to utilise the opportunity.

Before Dr. Rajendra Prasad rose to speak, Mr. Profulla Kumar Goswami (Assam) pointed out that the flags draped along the wooden pancelling of the hall were not Congress Flags but State flags (Indian National Flags).

Mr. Kala Venkatrao, General Secretary, said: "The objection has been noted."

RAJEN BABU REPLIES TO CRITICS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad moving the resolution approving the London Commonwealth decision said that it did not restrict India's independence either in the External or in the Internal sphere. India achieved complete independence on August 15, 1947. But although decisions were those of the Indian Government certain things had to be done in the name of the Crown. That defect would be removed under the agreement and India's Sovereign Republic would have nothing to do with the Crown.

Some critics he said, took the line that although apparently there was nothing wrong with the agreement in actual practice it would enable the British again to dominate India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that such doubts arose out of weakness and were not warranted by the agreement.

Other critics, he said, wanted to know what was concealed by the agreement. He would advise them to take the Prime Minister at his word when he said that there were no secret commitments involved. Any suspicion or doubt was an injustice to the Prime Minister and to the nation.

FREEDOM TO SECEDE

Answering the criticism that India had joined one of the two power blocs by subscribing to the agreement, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that unlike other agreements this particular agreement on Commonwealth had no strings whatsoever attached to it. He did not see how India could ever be compelled to join this or that bloc. The agreement had no time-limit and there was no question of giving anything to any nation. If at any time India felt she wanted to get out of the Commonwealth she was free to do so.

There was nothing in the agreement to compel India to stay even one minute longer in the Commonwealth than she wanted to.

If India wanted to serve the Commonwealth tie she was free to do so even without serving notice on her fellow members.

ANOTHER MIRACLE OF AHIMSA

Dr. Prasad said it was Mahatma Gandhi's triumph that past memories of the struggle between Britain and India had been forgotten and there had never been such cordiality in Indo-British relationship as now.

Mahatma Gandhi had shown the people of India how to arrive at agreement with former opponents without a trace of rancour or bitterness. The London Agreement was "another miracle of Ahimsa".

Like other British institutions, Dr. Rajendra Prasad went on, the concept of Commonwealth was gradually changing, Britains' attitude in this matter had undergone a profound change. The Dominions had gradually gained complete independence with the Crown providing the common link. To what extent the independence of Dominions was real was shown by the neutrality of Eire in the last War. Not only was Eire neutral but she even maintained diplomatic relations with Germany which was engaged in a life and death struggle with Britain. The London agreement marked yet another departure in the Commonwealth concept. Under this agreement a country which was not prepared to own even nominal allegiance to the King was Welcomed as a full member of the Commonwealth.

TOWARDS WORLD PEACE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed his conviction that the London agreement was fully in accord with past Congress pledges, India's policy of non-alignment with any bloc, Gandhiji's message of friendship between nations and that it would contribute to world peace.

PANT'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Seconding the resolution, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of the United Provinces, said that the concept of the Commonwealth had been entirely revolutionized by the London declaration. This was in accordance with the principle underlying the resolution passed by the Jaipur Session and the Prime Minister had acted in pursuance of the directive therein. The fact that this objective could be so soon and so successfully achieved illustrated the statesmanship of the Prime Minister and the power of our rising and progressive nation.

Pandit Pant said a few lone voices of protests had been heard but these were not based on logic. In accepting the agreement, the A.I.C.C. would simply be following Mahatma Gandhi who had always preached friendly relations with other countries.

Pandit Pant supported the plea made by the Prime Minister in the Constituent Assembly for a unified foreign policy in the country and various parties who might differ on domestic issues could agree on a common foreign policy.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that by the London declaration Britain had acknowledged the supreme necessity of having independent India as co-partner. Geographical and economic considerations led to the present agreement. In the present world context it was imperative that there should be mutual understanding and inter-dependence. No country could live in isolation. By a unified foreign policy India should show to the world that she had faith in the leaders of the country, who had accepted the London decision in the belief that it was to the mutual advantage of both countries.

20 AMENDMENTS

The president announced that about 20 amendments to the resolution had been received but when he analysed them he found that several of them used ironical terms in expressing opposition to the resolution. This was not in conformity with the dignity of the house. Considering the importance of the subject under discussion the house must maintain a high standard of dignity, he said.

The President ruled out all amendments expecting three. Among those ruled out was one of Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena, who sought postponement of consideration of the issue until a new A.I.C.C. and a new Parliament was elected. The President said he could understand opposition to the resolution and members were at liberty to speak accordingly. The amendment, however, was out of order.

Mr. Vishwanath Das, former Premier of Orissa, moved an amendment seeking deletion of the reference in the resolution to the new conception of the Commonwealth. Under the existing conditions the Commonwealth was bound to be a loose association and liable to be wiped out in a moment, he said. It would be too much to claim that India kept free association with other countries in a new conception of the Commonwealth. The King remained the head of the Commonwealth. The elimination of the Crown was small gain so long as the colour bar and racial discriminations continued in Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Bihar) moved an amendment stating that the declaration maintained "in spirit" the sovereign independence of the Indian Republic. His amendment substituted the words "in spirit" for the word "full" (sovereign independence) in the resodution.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal said that the Prime Minister had placed a 'fait accompli' before the country and it would be unbecoming on the part of the nation to try to change it. The Prime Minister, of course, had acted in accordance with the directive given by the Jaipur Session, but India wanted to be as independent as the United States and the Soviet Union. The achievement could best be claimed as "sovereign independence in spirit" he added.

Mr. Joharilal Jhanjheria (Ajmer) moved for the deletion of the word "full" before the words "sovereign independence of the Indian Republic". He said that the word was redundent.

Mr. Dasu Sinha (Bihar) opposing the resolution said that if India was in fact an independent nation there was no reason why it should remain in the Commonwealth in which a member nation like South Africa treated Indians as aliens.

GOVIND DAS'S PLEA

Mr. Govind Das (Central Provinces) supporting the resolution said it was not political sagacity to condemn the agreement without a constructive alternative. The real test of the agreement was how far it limited India's economic and political independence. The world was fast changing and if due to unpredictable circumstances India had to align herself with some power bloc, it would be better for her to join those "who know us and whom we know".

TANDON'S SUPPORT

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon (United Provinces) supporting the resolution said.

"We cannot dissociate ourselves from the past. India had relations with the Commonwealth for the past 200 years and if we, without impairing our freedom, remain in the Commonwealth there are no special reasons which warrant us to sever our relations with it".

He said it would be advantageous for India to remain with the Commonwealth even on economic grounds, particularly because India had to repatriate her sterling balances from Britain. We could have sufficient dollar resources for purchasing industrial machinery from the United States only by our association with the Commonwealth.

TIME—LIMIT

At this stage the President announced that as time was short speeches should be restricted to three minutes each.

Mr. Roshanlal Vyas (East Punjab) said that the resolution had been supported by several prominent leaders and it was unfair to give only three minutes to the opposition and expect them to place their viewpoints before the house.

The President said amidst laughter: "I shall accept your advice and I shall give the opposition speakers one minute more than I would give to supporters".

Mr. Dev Raj Sethi (East Punjab), opposing the resolution said that Britain had been an 'imperialist' nation for over 200 years. What had happened in the last two years to suggest that she had abandoned her imperialist policy, he asked. Britain and the U.S.A. were preparing for another world war and it would be difficult for India to remain in the Commonwealth to keep out of that war, he said. If India was true to her declaration of neutrality she should adopt the policy of Switzerland.

Mr. Profulla Goswami opposing the resolution said that phrases like "free association of independent Sovereign Republic", "symbolic King" were "jugglery with words". If India was opposed to the King it was all the more reason why she could not accept a symbolic king.

Mr. Jagannath Rao said he could not understand how India could remain in the Commonwealth when Indians were being illtreated in South Africa, when Australia was about to deport all Asians and when the Government of India was unable to prevent "the legal murder of two of her comrades". He reminded the House of the remark of the late Mr. Andrews that India could not be a member of the Commonwealth with dignity and self-respect as long as Indians were illtreated in South Africa.

NEHRU PROTESTS

Mr. Rao added that while Pt. Nehru accepted President Truman's invitation to visit the U.S.A., he refused a similar invitation from M. Stalin.

This remark brought a vigorous protest from Pt. Nehru, whereupon Mr. Rao withdrew his remarks and resumed his seat.

(Message Incomplete)

Everyone Can't Be A Minister

Service Should Be Put Above Self, Says Congress Secretary

DEHRA DUN, May 21 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkat Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, hoisting the national flag at the Parade Ground here today stressed the need for discipline among Congressmen, which, he said, was necessary to establish "Ramrajya"

The national flag was the symbol of India's glorious past and her future, he said adding that the people must maintain the prestige of the flag. He appealed to the people to serve the nation selflessly. He pointed out that out of a population of nearly 30 crores only about 200 persons were ministers in India. Everybody could not become a minister, he said.

Mr. Venkat Rao deprecated the tendency among some Congressmen to aspire to become a Minister and said that they should put service before self.

CO-OPERATE WITH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 21 (UPI): An appeal to Congressmen to offer their utmost co-operation to the Hyderabad Military Administration has been made by Swami Ramanand Tirth, president of the Hyderabad State Congress, in the course of a statement to the press today.

He says: "The installation of a popular Ministry or any major changes in the present administrative set-up is a matter to be decided by the States Ministry. The present Hyderabad Administration is trying its best to remove all impediments so as to usher in an era of democracy in Hyderabad, in as short a period as circumstances permit. The State Congress, while urging the necessity for a change in the administrative set-up, has all along offered the fullest co-operation to the military administration and shall do so as long as the present regime remains".

LEGAL AID FOR RIZVI FROM PAKISTAN?

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI (By Air Mail): Begum Rizvi, wife of that well-known Razakar leader Sayed Kassim Razvi, has arrived here for 'shelter' and for arranging legal aid for the defence of her husband, who is soon to be tried in Hyderabad (Deccan).

Speaking to the pressmen, Begum Rizvi said that "I have reached here for shelter after great difficulty. My continuing to live in Hyderabad had become impossible as all my neighbours had organised a sort of social boycott so much so that even doctors were unwilling to come to our place. I have come here for shelter as also to arrange legal aid for the defence of my husband who is soon to be tried by the Government of India authorities."

Madhya Bharat Rajpramukh Leaves For Delhi

GWALIOR, May 20 (U.P.I.): His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, Rajpramukh of Madhya Bharat, left Gwalior for New Delhi by air to acquaint Sardar Patel with the latest political developments in the Union following the failure of Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya, Premier of Madhya Bharat to form a full-fledged Ministry in consultation with the former Premier, Mr. Liladhar Joshi.

NEGRO RIGHTS UPHELD BY U. S. COURT

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI): A United States Court has again upheld Negroes' rights to full and equal participation in the democratic party in the southern State of South Carolina.

An opinion written by Senior Judge, John J. Parker of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that Negroes have full membership privileges in the Democratic Party throughout the State. The opinion also upheld the right of Negroes to vote in the primary elections in South Carolina.

CAMBRIDGE, May 21, (PTI-Reuter):— Sir Johnthorne Masey Bennet, who retired last year with the rank of police inspector general in the Punjab after a distinguished 34 years career in the Indian police, died here last night. He was 54.

PLEA TO AVOID DOUBLE TAXATION

"Provincial Measures Conflict With Centre's Declared Policies"

JALAN'S PLEA FOR REVIEW OF NATION'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

NEW DELHI, MAY 21 (U.P.I.).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, SHRI K. D. JALAN, IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA HAS EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN AT THE "OVER-LAPPING AND CONFLICTING TAXATION MEASURES AND FISSIPAROUS AND EVEN ANARCHIC TENDENCIES THAT ARE DEVELOPING IN THE FIELD OF PROVINCIAL FINANCE", AND URGED THAT SERIOUS ATTEMPTS SHOULD BE MADE TO OBVIATE THESE CONFLICTS AND OVERLAPS BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

"If no satisfactory agreement, by consultation, can be arrived at", he adds, "it is high time that the financial provisions in the new constitution should be so drafted as to eliminate these conflicts with a view to see that the policy of the Central Government pursued to the advantage of India as a whole, is not thwarted by conflicting policies of provincial Governments."

ADVERSE EFFECTS

In his memorandum the President of the Federation says that "the actions of the various Provincial Governments in imposing varying degrees of taxes on different commodities are having the effect of reducing the provincial boundaries into economic barriers." In this connection he refers to the attempts of the Provincial Governments to balance their budgets as an anti-inflationary measure in accordance with the directive of the Central Government and States that some of the taxation measures to which they have resorted to would have effects contrary to the intention of the Central Government.

He particularly mentions the increase in the rate of and extensions of sales tax and other indirect means of taxation which, he says, being passed on to the consumer will certainly result in an increased price and the balance of the budget meant as an anti-inflationary measure would have the contrary effect. He also criticises the "virtual race between Provinces to levy sales tax on exports as well", thus adversely affecting the industry as also the price level.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION

The Federation President says that most of the deficits and the consequent necessity for increased taxation are the results of some of the misdirected actions of the provincial Ministries themselves. For instance, he mentions the effects of prohibition and other policies, such as abolition of racing, proposed abolition of zemandaries, etc., and says that it would have been prudent for the Provincial Governments to go slow with these policies, till their development schemes had borne fruit and the taxable capacity of their people raised.

The Federation President also refers to the anxiety of the provincial Governments to grab the full amount of the Central allocation for post-war developments, to become eligible to which, most of them have made provisions in the budget for schemes of development under revenue account which ordinarily should have been met under the capital account.

Referring to the failure of the Central Government in recent years in their loan operations, the Federation President says that the high level of direct taxation in recent years has left little reserves with comparatively richer section of the community, and while affecting the middle class adversely with a severe strain on their resources, have left little scope for further taxation. The only alternative, he says, for the Central and Provincial Governments to balance their budgets is a policy of severe retrenchment in their expenditure.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT

Concluding, he says that multiplicity of taxing authorities has been detrimental to the development of industry and trade and almost all federal States have evolved working arrangements which would eliminate these conflicts and overlapping of both the Provincial and Central Governments along with the other questions such as the level of national income, the distribution of purchasing power among the various sections of the community, the incidence of taxes, the role of direct and indirect taxation in the financial structure of the country, should be reviewed by the Government of India at the highest level with the various provincial Governments and some satisfactory arrangements should be arrived at.

BRITAIN DRIFTING TO WORST ECONOMIC CRISIS

Cripps' Call To Workers To Produce More For Export

LONDON, May 21 (A.P.I.).

SEVERAL prominent British politicians today gave warning on Britain's export trade position.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking after yesterday's announcement that the export drive had been checked in April, renewed appeals to British workers to produce more for export.

"We must, in the long run, depend upon ourselves and not on the goodwill and charity of others," he said.

He told Lancashire Textile Workers at Blackpool: "You are in the very forefront of the struggle for a decent existence in future," and pointed out that Lancashire's share of world trade in cotton piece-goods last year was only a fifth of the total, not because she could not sell more, but because she could not produce more. Before the war it was a third.

"CRIPPS FAILED IN DUTY"

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Conservative Member of Parliament and war-time Information Minister, told National Liberals (Allied with the Conservatives) at Bournemouth, Hampshire, that Sir Stafford Cripps had failed in his duty in not telling the country "we are drifting into one of the worst economic crisis in our history."

INDIA PLACES ORDER WITH JAPAN FOR ELECTRIC WIRES

TOKYO, May 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Furukawa Electric Industry Company has been awarded a contract with the Indian Government for 6,000 tons of communication wires worth 2,000,000 United States dollars according to the Japanese press.

The contract, for 687 miles of subterranean cables, was said to have been gained in competition with companies all over the world.

Industrial Home For Displaced Persons

DEHRA DUN, May 21 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, opening an industrial home for displaced women here today, expressed the hope that the refugees who had settled down in the province would bring prosperity to it. He praised the character of the refugees who despite privations and difficulties had faced life's problems boldly without imposing any burden on others.

The industrial home for women, which the first of its kind in the province, will train displaced women for commercial occupations as also in handicrafts. The home has a capacity for 250 members. Already 160 women have joined it and they will get a monthly stipend of 35 rupees each in addition to free boarding and lodging.

TITO ATTACKS RUSSIA AGAIN

Mistake Must Be Repaired, He Says

BELGRADE, May 20, (PTI-Reuter): Marshall Tito, speaking on Yugoslavia's relations with the Eastern Bloc, declared that "the responsibility of the present situation falls in the first place on Soviet Russia."

"Russia must realise she has made a mistake and repair it," he added.

Tito was addressing the last session of a conference of members of his old Communist Guard division in Belgrade. He said, "that in spite of everything our situation is not bad". Speaking of the tasks of the Yugoslav army, Tito declared, "We have seized power as the first part of our task. Now there remains the fight with the gross enemy, towards whom we must be vigilant".

TOKYO, May 21 (PTI-Reupter): General Douglas MacArthur's Supreme Allied Headquarters announced that seven United States army officers had been ordered from here to New Delhi as truce observers in the Kashmir dispute. They will leave

Persia Claims Oil Deposits Under Caspian Sea

LONDON, May 21, (PTI-Reuter):— The Persian Government intends to claim oil deposits under Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, according to a broadcast by Tehran radio.

The Government, stated the report has submitted a Bill to the Majlis (Parliament) claiming the deposits, and Parliament has given priority to the Bill.

The Bill provides for "an equitable delimitation of the deposits between the countries concerned if the deposits extend to the territory of another state". the report added

Russia as well as Persia has a Caspian Sea coastline, and Arabia has long coastline on the Persian Gulf.

FARM-WORKERS' STRIKE SPREADS

ROME, May 21, (PTI-Reuter)— Italy's farm workers' strike today spread from the north to the south and by tonight a million men were out. Factories and tram crews in Milan Province staged a two-hour general strike this morning, in protest against yesterday's killing of a striker in a clash near the city with anti-Communist strike-breakers.

With a few hours, town workers of the whole Po Valley began a general strike scheduled to last till 6 A.M. tomorrow.

The strike, for a national wages agreement, began in the north on Wednesday.

Scientific And Technical Personnel Register

The work of compiling a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in India has been entrusted by the Government of India to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The requisite questionnaire form which has to be filled in for registration of names in the National Register can now be obtained from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Council will also entertain demands for supply of service personnel from educational and research institutions and industry.

India Evolving Long Term Trade Policy

TO ENSURE BALANCED EXPENDITURE OF STERLING RESOURCES

BOMBAY, May 21 (A.P.I.):

INDIA is evolving a long-term trade policy with Britain and other sterling areas with a view to ensuring balanced expenditure of her sterling balances.

Official and trade circles here believe that this policy will be finalised at the forthcoming London Conference on India's sterling balances. Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister, will lead the Indian delegation to the sterling talks.

The relaxation and restriction of import control, during the past two years are interpreted by observers here as having a direct bearing on the Indian government's policy towards conservation of currency and the anti-inflationary measures.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE

The cancellation of the open general license on May 4 and its "re-issue" in an abridged form this week (May 19) are attributed to two factors—1. A glut of consumer and nonessential goods; 2. The excess withdrawal of sterling allotments.

The open general license is applicable to India's trade with sterling and soft currency areas.

Import controls, which were in force since 1943, were relaxed at the end of World War II and open general licenses covering a large variety of capital and consumer goods were issued.

The Indian government revised its import policy in 1947 and imposed certain restrictions on the import of capital and consumer goods manufactured in India. The revision of import controls was also necessitated by the difficult currency situation at the time.

Opposition from the importers and the business community in general, coupled with the soaring prices of consumer goods, influenced government to relax the retsrictions of imports in 1948. This resulted in large imports, at times exceeding consumers needs besides the tendency of import articles which were already manufactured in India. A slump in the market followed, with a wave of under-selling of many commodities.

The financial position of India was also affected by these developments. Under the Indo-British sterling balances agreement for 1948-49, it was agreed that India would draw £,80,000,000 for the period ending June, besides £,80,000,000 outstanding from the previous agreement. India's actual withdrawals until the end of April, however, exceeded the specified amount by £40,000,000 mainly due to abnormal imports.

This heavy drawing was viewed with concern and it appeared that further withdrawals might be difficult for the time being.

LATEST IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

A spokesman of the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce said that another factor contributing to the latest import restrictions was the expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000,000 (£ 150,000,000) on imports during 1948/49 as against the planned expenditure of Rs. 1,000,000,000 (£75,000,000).

This weeks order announcing a revised list of commodities which could be imported into India without license from soft currency areas, is expected to ease the slump in the consumer commodities market since they are not covered in the new open general license.

It is believed that the Government of India is adjusting and readjusting its overseas trade policy with a twofold objective: (1) stablising the country's economy by regulation of consumer goods and articles of luxury and at the same time keeping a check on expenditure of foreign currency, (2) reserving the nations financial resources for the import of capital goods and machinery for India's speedy industrialisation.

BARODA POLICE CHIEF MEETS MORARJI

Administrative Problems Discussed

As soon as Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Bombay's Home and Revenue Minister, came to his office today after his return from Mahableshwar, Mr. V. T. Dahejia, Special Commissioner, Baroda met him at the Secretariat. Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Mr. V. N. Sardesai, Revenue Secretary were present during the interview.

With elaborate maps of the newly merged State, they are said to have discussed with the Home Minister the pressing administrative problems in Baroda and the re-adjustment of certain districts.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, later met the Home Minister after which the officials and Dr. Mehta, were in conference.

It is learnt that the talks with the Home Minister will be continued in the afternoon.

Ex-Editor Of 'Leader' Dead

ALLAHABAD, May 20 (UPI): The death occurred at about 9 o'clock this morning of Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta, former Editor of the "Leader" a local English daily, at his residence. He was aged about 69 at the time of his death.

Pandit Mehta leaves behind six sons, five daughters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

CASE AGAINST "CONCH" EDITOR

R. K. Karanjia Gives Further Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. R. P. Iyer, editor of "The Conch," an English weekly of Bombay, who stnds charged with alleged extortion of money from Mr. R. K. Karanjia, editor of "The Blitz", before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today, Mr. Karanjia continued his evidence and narrated circumstances that led to the "trapping" of the accused by the Anti-Corruption Department of the Bombay City Police.

Witness stated that the accused had come to his flat at Marine Drive on December 12 or 13 and demanded Rs. 5,000 in order to stop the campaign he was carrying on against the witness in his paper, "The Conch". Otherwise, the accused is alleged to have said the campaign would be intensified.....

Witness said the accused also told him that he was "sole executive and boss" his paper and the matter should be settled with him directly and not with any third party. Witness stated that the accused suggested that the amount could be paid to him on instalment basis of Rs. 1,000 per month.

Cintinuing his evidence, Mr. Karanjia said that at this stage h had writen a letter to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" and President of the Bombay Committee of A.I.N.E.C., to intervene in this matter. M. Brelvi, witness stated, promised to take up this matter with the Home Department of the Bombay Government and the Local Press Advisory Committee. Witness stated that he had sent a copy of his letter to Mr. Blelvi to Mr. Dayabhai V. Patel.

Witness further stated that he had full faith in the Home Department of the Bombay Government.

The next issue of "The Conch" dated December 17 did not contain anything particularly against him, said Mr. Karanjia. The accused phoned up the witness and asked him if he was satisfied with that issue, the witness stated. The accused was again in alleged to have demanded money from the witness and and witness said that he had refused to countenance this payment. Thereupon, witness added, the next issue of "The Conch" again had references to Mr. Karanjia

The issue of "The Conch" dated December 31 finally decided their proposal to approach the police in this connection, witness stated. Accordingly, witness said, the accused was asked to come to his flat and the accused came there on January 4 and agreed to reduce the amount to Rs. 750 p.m. on condition that the accused would not hit the witness "below the belt" and all the materials he had in his possession against the witness would be returned by the accused. Witness also said that the accused agreed to stop attacking him in his paper "the Conch" and particularly stop the feature called "Bedside chat."

Meanwhile, witness said, he had approached the Anti-corruption Department of the City Police and Inspertor Miranda in his presence dialed the the phone number of the office of the accused and witness took the call and recognised Mr. R. P. Iyer's voice at the other end.

Witness said that he had informed the accused on the phone that he was willing to pay the amount next day. 'Punch' witness at Anti-Corruption Department took notes of this telephone conversation on the earphone.

Accordingly, witness stated, the next day, on January 7 at 10 a.m. both the witness and Mr.. D Nadkarni, deputy editor of the "Bltiz," went to the Anti-Corruption Department, where they were searched and given Rs. 750 in marked currency notes. At 11-30 a.m. they went back to the "Blitz" office accompanied by the 'punch' witness, Mr. Karanjia said. Later Inspector Miranda and Inspector Mistry of the Anti-Corruption Department followed them up to the "Blitz" office.

ACCUSED 'CAUGHT'

The accused came to his office at about midday, said the witness, and expressed his desire to be alone with him. The accused was caught there accepting Rs. 750 from the witness and Inspector Mistry took him to the other room, where Inspector Miranda and 'punch' witness were waiting, Mr. Karanjia stated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Karanjia's evidence, the court rose for the day and the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

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and 'the luxury soap of the world'
Cleanly cool, freshly fastidious, this perfume
has an individuality with which no other
fragrance can be compared
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Pakistan To Delay Reply To Kashmir Commission

Cabinet Sub-Committee Discusses Truce Proposals

KARACHI, May 20, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan is to delay replying to the United Nations Commission final terms for a truce agreement regarding Kashmir until a delegation of the United Nations Commission to India and Pakistan arrives here tonight.

India has already given her reply to the proposals which were presented on May 28.

The Pakistan Cabinet Sub-Committee dealing with Kashmir met here tonight under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan to discuss the proposals. Mushtaq Gurmani, the Minister responsible for Kashmir affairs was also present.

DR. LOZANO LEAVES FOR SRINAGAR

NEW DELHI, May 21 (A.P.I.): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of the U. N. Kashmir Commission, left for Srinagar today to join the other members of the Commission there. He has carried with him India's reply to the Commission's "final terms "for a truce in Kashmir.

Dr. Lozano, who received India's reply on May 18, was to have left for Srinagar on May 19, but was detained owing to bad weather.

SEVER ALL TIES WITH COMMONWEALTH

Pak Opposition Leader's Plea In Consembly

KARACHI, May 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Srish Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Leader of the Opposition in Pakistan Constituent Assembly, said here today that Pakistan should sever all ties with the Commonwealth and pursue a neutral course "unattached to either of Anglo-American or Russian blocs."

The Opposition Leader said he had been opposed to the conception of King's sovereignty throughout his political career and now when he was 76, he could not change his outlook.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya said that in order to liquidate provincialism various provinces of Pakistan should be amalgamated into one to be governed from the Centre.

NEPAL CONGRESS LEADER ENDS HUNGER-STRIKE

Nehru Sends Message To Ruler

RAXAUL (Bihar), May 21. (A.P.I.): At the instance of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, Mr. B. P. Koirala, a former President of the Nepali National Congress in Nepal prison, has started taking glucose and fruit juice, it is learnt.

The Prime Minister of India is also stated to have addressed a message to the Maharajah of Nepal requesting him to release Mr. Koirala on humanitarian grounds. The message was sent to the Maharajah through the Indian Ambassador in Nepal.

Mr. Koirala, has been on hunger strike since May 1, demanding better amenities in prison.

Ionosphere Apparatus For Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, May 21 (API): The Calcutta University, which has been specialising in the study of the ionosphere for over two decades, has been offered an ionosphere apparatus on "permanent loan" by the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr. J. N. Bhar, of the department of radio physics and electronics of Calcutta University, left today by air for Australia to bring over the apparatus.

It is learnt that the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 84,000 for the establishment of a field laboratory outside Calcutta for carrying on investigations on ionosphere under the auspices of the Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

"DOUBTFUL EVIDENCE AGAINST GOPAL GODSE"

Defence Counsel's Plea For Acquittal

SIMLA, May 21 (A.P.I.).

MR. INAMDAR, counsel for Gopal Godse, resumed his arguments today in the hearing of the appeal filed by Nathuram Godse and others before the Full Bench of the East Punjab High Court.

Mr. Inamdar said that though the police contacted the two witnesses of Sharif Hotel, Delhi on 24th June, they were put up for identification of Gopal Godse only after a month and a half. There was a possibility in the interval of the identifying witnesses being appraised of the identity of Gopal Godse or any information about his features. Therefore the identification of Gopal Godse by the Sharif Hotel witnesses could not be considered safe.

Badge, Inamdar said, had stated that Gopal Godse, Madanlal, Shankar and himself stayed at the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan on the night of January 19 and they formulated a plan at Marina Hotel to murder Mahatma Gandhi on January 20. Badge was not corraborated by any of the independent witnesses on those points and therefore his evidence should not be relied upon.

Surjit Singh, the taxi driver, Mr. Inamdar said, stated that he took four persons in his taxi to Birla House on the evening of January 20 and Sulochana Devi had said that she had seen Madanlal quite well on the taxi at the prayer ground on that day. The police put up for identification at Bombay on March 30 only three persons, namely, Badge, Gopal Godse and Shanker. It would have been much fairer for the accused if all the four persons, who had been mentioned by witnesses as occupants of the taxi on January 20, were put up for identification. Then it might well be that Surjit Singh might have picked up Madanlal as one of the occupants of the car instead of Gopal Godse.

Mr. Inamdar said that Badge, after leaving Delhi on January 20, would have hidden himself at Dixit Maharaj's house as he was afraid that Madanlal would inform the police that Badge had given him the gun cotton slab and the hand-grenade. Badge had stated that he was arrested at his house on January 30 first. If Badge was present in his house at Poona after his return from Delhi the police would have arrested him as Mr. Nagarvala had deposed that the police had kept a watch at Badge's house.

CONDUCT OF GOPAL GODSE

Mr. Inamdar referred to the alleged presence of Gopal Godse at Thana on January 25 and submitted that there was conflicting evidence about Gopal's presence at G. M. Joshi's house in Thana. According to Vasant Joshi, Gopal Godse was present at his house at 9 p.m. on January 25, while according to a Bombay hotel witness he was present in the hotel at the same time. He would, therefore, submit that the evidence of both the witnesses should be rejected.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: Had he not been in Delhi on January 20, his presence at Thana on January 25 could have no importance.

Mr. Inamdar said that the subsequent conduct of Gopal Godse showed that he was not in the conspiracy at all. He joined his duty on January 26 and continued till February 4 when on account of mob-violence he took leave and left for Uksan where he was arrested. The defence suggestion was that Gopal's arrest was affected on the basis of an entry of Rupees 250 made in Nathuram Godse's diary which was recovered from him (Godse) at the time of his arrest. Having once arrested him, the police then tried to implicate him in the conspiracy

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: This is all in the realm of conjectures. Is it not possible that Madanlal who was brought to Bombay on February 4 might have given some information about Gopal?

Mr. Inamdar: It may be, My Lord.

INSURANCE POLICY

Dealing with the assignment of an insurance policy in favour of Gopal's wife, Mr. Inamdar submitted that the defence suggestion was that Nathuram assigned the policy in favour of Gopal's wife as he (Nathuram) thought that on account of his political activities his brother who was in Government service might not suffer. In order to make a provision for his brother's family, he assigned his policy.

Mr. Justice Achhruram: If the object was to make a provision for Gopal, why was the policy not assigned in his favour?

Mr. Inamdar: My Lord, I cannot explain why Nathuram did not choose to do that.

Mr. Inamdar criticised the identifying witnesses and quoted Gopal's statement in which he had alleged that the witnesses had every opportunity to see him in C.I.D. office where he was kept.

Mr. Inamdar submitted that the lower court had discarded a part of the evidence against Gopal Godse as he had endeavoured to show that the remaining part was very suspicious. He hoped that the Court would come to the conclusion that the evidence against Gopal Godse was very doubtful and that he deserved acquittal.

Mr. Inamdar then took up the case of Dr. Parchure.

Describing the circumstances under which Dr. Parchure's confession was recorded, Mr. Inamdar said that Dr. Parchure was arrested on February 12 under the Gwalior Maintenance of Punblic Order Ordinance and was kept in Gwalior Fort. His son was arrested on February 15 and his brother was arrested on February 16. Dr. Parchure was running temperature on February 18 when his confession was said to have been recorded Under those circumstances Dr. Parchure had no other alternative but to do what the police asked him to do. Therefore, he would submit that no weight should be given to the said confession.

Jagannath Singh, a Gwalior witness had stated that when he met Dr. Parchure at the condolence meeting held on January 30 after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Parchure had to told him that the assailant was his own man and that person had taken the pistol from Gwalior. Jagannath Singh, Mr. Inamdar said, had also stated in his evidence that he met Dr. Parchure for the first time on January 30. Was it then probable, he asked, that Dr. Parchure would have told a man whom he met for the first time that the assailant was his own man and that the pistol was taken from Gwlior?

Mr. Inamdar had not concluded his arguments when the Court adjourned till Monday.

50 Wagons For Carrying Fodder To Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, May 21, (U. P. I.): Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, Minister of Transport, Government of India, has informed Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Gujarat Famine Relief Committee that he former would be able to spare 50 wagons for carrying fodder to famine affected areas in Gujarat.

It is learnt that 1,500 tons of fodder have been arranged from Central India and they are being brought here by three special trains.

Shortage Of Cotton In Textile Mills

Shortage of cotton is being keenly experienced by the local textile mills.

It is learnt that the Huthisingh Mills are closing their second shift with immediate effect, on account of want of sufficient cotton reserves.

The National Mills, Ahmedabad, which closed down over a month ago on account of shortage of cottn, has not yet restarted functioning.

Cotton Forecasts In East Punjab

SIMLA, May 20 (API): The total area under cotton in East Punjab, according to fourth forecast, is now estimated at 228,200 acres. Of this 185,400 acres are under "desi" and 42,800 acres under American cotton.

The total area is 17,500 acres less than that of the third forecast.

The decrease is reported to be due to the fact that the refugees, who have been allotted lands temporarily, have not properly settled down to work.

Closure Of Mills Will Not Affect Cloth Output

Madras Govt. Spokesman's Assurance

MADRAS, May 20, (API):— The closure of the 29 textile mills in Coimbatore fo. 10 days would no in any way affect their average annual output of cloth, spokesman of the Madras Government said today.

The mills, he said, were obliged to grant 10 days annual leave to their workers and the present closure would serve the double purpose of conserving the electric power as also the granting of annual 10 days holidays to their workers.

The managements had only advanced their annual leave to workers which they had to give sometime later he added.

The present cut in the electric supply to the industrial undertakings, the spokesman said, would not affect the supply of electric power to agricultural purpose. He hoped that the normal supply of electricity would be resumed by the setting in of the monsoon early in June.

TEZPUR BUS ACCIDENT

25 Seriously Injured

TEZPUR (Assam), May 20 (A.P.I.): Twenty-five persons, including several women, were seriously injured in a motor accident when a passenger bus, proceeding from Mangaldai to Tezpur, capsized on the road. All the injured persons were admitted to the local civil hospital.

Driver of the bus was arrested, but later released on bail. The vehicle was badly damaged.

Four Members Of Marriage Party Killed

BURDWAN, May 20 (API): Four members of a marriage party were killed and two others injured when a big road-side tree uprooted by a storm, fell on a bullock cart carrying the party.

The party was proceeding in a number of carts to village Debshala, four miles from Panagarh, on May 18.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA

First Consignment Arrives In Madras

MADRAS, May 20 (A.P.I.): An Italian ship carrying 9,900 tons of Russian wheat arrived in Madras harbour today.

This is the first consignment of Russian wheat to arrive India following the recent Indo-Russian agreement under which Russia has undertaken to supply wheat to India in return for the supply of jute and tea.

The ship will discharge 2,000 tons of wheat at Madras and the rest at Calcutta.

The arrival of a ship carrying 7,335 tons of rice from Burma at Cochin port has also been reported today. Out of this quantity 1,435 tons will be allotted to Madras 4,400 tons to Travancore and the balance to Cochin.

Pakistan To Have Polish Sugar

KARACHI, May 21 (U.P.I.): Pakistan will purchase 30,000 tons of beat sugar from Poland it is learnt.

Pakistan and Poland have recently concluded a trade pact here.

Polish sugar will be cheaper and better in quality, it is stated.

U. P. Relief To Political Sufferers

LUCKNOW, May 21 (API): The United Provinces Government have so far paid Rs. 7,000 to political sufferers in the form of monthly pensions and allotted Rs. 36,000 for starting small scale industries to absorb their services under the Governments scheme of aiding political sufferers, it is learnt here. So far 465 persons have benefited by this scheme.

The Government have also sanctioned small recurring grants for limited periods to the children of those who had either lost their lives or become incapacitated due to participation in the country freedom struggle.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Saturday:
Today being Saturday the Stock Exchange remained officially closed. In private the tone of the market seemed to be steady and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted around Rs. 1330.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Saturday:
Local Bullion market opened quietly steady, but later improved under heavy bull demand, particularly for the finer metal.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 184 and after experiencing an initial setback of annas four advanced upto Rs. 184-12, to be ultimately steady at Rs. 184-8 Ready Silver was quoted five annas higher

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116-8, and after losing two annas at the outset rose gradually to Rs. 117-2 level. Thereafter it steadied. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 117-10.

In the later part of the session prices further rallied due to increased buying by the bull syndicate. As a result gold went up to Rs. 117-4 and silver touched Rs. 85-1 and the market closed firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs. as.
Forward Silver	184 10
Ready Silver	184 10
Forward Gold	117 2
Ready Gold	117 6
Sovereign	75

LONDON WHEAT.
London, May 20.
Australian Wheat 89/7-1/2 May-June.

NEW YORK SILVER.
NEW YORK, May 20.
U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

CALCUTTA, May 20 (UPI): The police searched the office of the "Angara", a local Urdu daily and seized some copies yesterday morning, in connection with a defamation suit lodged by Mr. T. M. Zarif, it is reported.

DULL TRADING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Stocks Lose Due To Deflationary Developments—Activity In Grains

NEW YORK, May 20, (PTI-Reuter):— Business on the cotton market continued uninteresting because most operators refuse to budge from their present waiting attitude. Speculative participation remains negligible owing to the disappointing tenor of news from the textile section and desire to await fresh export news. In connection with the recent news of further curtailment of textile production, there are some reports that mills are lightening inventories by cancelling raw cotton commitments or selling surplus stocks to shippers. Prices quietly sagged after an irregular start.

Near July position again attracted most of the limited interest with fairly liberal offerings around the 32-1/2 cents level, while the trade supplied the bulk of support, believed to be mostly on foreign account against additional export business. Later prices steadied but business was still slack. Although speculative activity continued to be restrained by textile and new crop uncertainties, the market developed a rather firmer trend and prices gradually rallied.

Nearer positions were again chiefly dealt in, distants rallying sympathetically but being still mostly overlooked in view of longer term obscurities. Prices crept slowly upwards under persistent dribbles of trade buying for both mill and export accounts, while scarcity of contracts encouraged local covering, but there was nothing fresh in the news to bring greater activity. The session closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 110,000 bales.

STOCKS

Timid bidding in view of further deflationary developments and the clouding labour picture brought losses ranging fractions to a dollar which were well distributed in limited activity with the industrial rail averages nearing the 1949 lows. Oils were unsettled by indications that heavy fuel oil prices may have not yet reached the bottom in important marketing areas. Rubbers were among occasional selling targets despite the belief in one industry quarter than no serious decline in tyre prices were likely within the next few months despite competition. Rayons reflected price cuts by the American Viscose Corporation on yarn and staple fibre. The averages were industrials 173.40 and rails 46.99.

In the afternoon pressure abated and cautious rallying attempts developed, notably among motors, steels, chemicals and coppers. The market still showed mainly fractional loss on belance. General motors at 57 recouped the initial small loss mildly responding the chairman's disclosure that second quarter results will be "equally favourable" compared with the good first quarter showing. Kennecott Copper was only a trifle lower at 44 with better interest on the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents plus a special 50 cents which is the same as the previous quarter. Late dealings produced no material changes. The market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Activity was largely confined to evening up in May contracts which expire tomorrow. After early active pressure with the selling in wheat based on trade reports that further arrivals of spring wheat are expected locally from Duluth, renewed short covering in the spot month resulted in good recoveries. Other deliveries continued to work lower reflecting lack of commercial demand, and forecast for additional moisture in the spring wheat areas.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, May 20.

July	32.59
October	29.14
December	28.93
March	28.72
Middling Spot	33.79

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, May 20.

July	32.50
October	29.08
December	28.84
March	8.72
Middling Spot	32 75

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 740,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 70 and 69-3/8 respectively.

LONDON BULLION.
London, May 20.
London Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday:
The local produce market was steady with a moderate turnover. Prices were almost unchanged, compared with the previous closing levels. Following were the quotations at 2 p.m.

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	37	14	0
Coromandal	37	5	0
Bold Ready	37	8	0
Bold April-May	37	3	0
Bold June-July	37	3	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	0	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	0	0
April-May	30	12	0
June-July	29	13	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Local mills	20	12	0
Ready receipts	20	4	0
July	20	7	0
Linseed oil	20	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18	8	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 20.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	81-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	102-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	87-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/2

London exchanges unchanged
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,549.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, May 20.
May 2.23-1/4
July 1.95-3/4.
September 1.95-5/8.
December 1.96-7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, May 20.

American Telephone and Telegraph	140-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-1/4
Chase National Bank	33-1/4
Sinclair Oil	21-1/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48
General Electric Co.	36-3/4
General Motors	57-3/8
Ingersoll Rand correct	59
International Nickel	27-7/8
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	11-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-3/4
Texas Corporation	54-1/4
Union Carbide	37-3/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	69-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	15

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

EVEN after an initial pass, North's bidding was somewhat unorthodox; but it served well enough. If North had bid three clubs at once; or if he had bid one heart and South had raised the hearts and North then raised the clubs, West might have hit upon the club opening. On the actual bidding he never even considered it.

Instead, after some deliberation, he led the diamond eight. If North had held the king-jack of diamonds—as was likely from his two notrump bid—this might have been an extremely successful lead. As it was, the ten, jack and king completed the diamond trick. Declarer led the spade ten. West covered with the king and North won the ace to lead the heart queen. When West won the finesse with his king, he made all haste to shift to a low club. East ruffed and returned the diamond queen. West overtook with the ace, led another club for East to ruff, and that was the ball game.

Not many players would have given even a thought to the possibility of the distribution that defeated South.

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer

NORTH
♠ A J 8
♡ Q J 4 3
◇ 10 9
♣ K 10 5 2

WEST
♠ K 7 3 2
♡ K 5
◇ A 8 7
♣ 9 6 4 3

EAST
♠ Q 9 6 5 4
♡ 8 7 2
◇ Q J 6 3 2
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ A 10 9 6
◇ K 5 4
♣ A Q J 8 7

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

But his good fortune in having the diamond are underled should have engendered caution rather than greed. West hardly would have underled a long diamond suit. If he had held a long spade suit, he might either have bid it or led it. If he were long in hearts, then the chances were against the heart finesse anyway. So declarer might have feared that West was long in clubs and taken the safety play of leading the ace and another heart. That would have reduced East's ruffing power to a single trick and insured the contract.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 SURPLUS VEHICLES

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES	Trucks Ford & Chevrolet, Dodge, Humber, Fordson 8 Cwt, 15 Cwt & 3 tons; Ambulance Austin & Humber etc.
DATE & TIME	10-30 a.m. on 26th & 27th May 1949.
AUCTIONEERS	M/s. R. S. Craven Son & Co., Gandhi Villa, Nasik Road. (Tel. No. 462).
PLACE OF SALE	Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road.

Detailed Catalogue of Vehicles can be had from the Auctioneers or from this office free of charge. The Catalogue constitutes a permit to view the Vehicles.

Inspection from 23rd May, from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Issued by

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate. Bombay. (Tel. 30041)

AC/RCD-B/27.

VISION OF THE UNSEEN SHORE

Law Of Love And Truth As Pole Star To World Free From Strife

By A STUDENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

● ***THE annihilation of time and space has made the whole world so interdependent and it has become such an organic whole that anything that we do has its repercussions on all the other parts of the world.***

● ***SO then to promote the common interests of the world and to pursue a homogenous policy of peace, prosperity and progress a series of administrative organs is necessary.***

● ***THERE is no other way than this of bringing about a change in human structure. It is upon the enlightened few that the future of humanity depends. Unless they create a ferment in society, no amount of force can bring about the millenium.***

TO SURVIVE THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION AND DEATH WE MUST RADICALLY TRANSFORM THE WHOLE OF OUR LIFE. WE MUST CHANGE THE PURPOSES THAT GUIDE US AND BRING ABOUT A TRANSVALUATION OF VALUES.

Man must change. Without any change in man, the changes in the social structure will be futile and of no avail. We saw what should be the Pole Star for man, according to which he should steer his ship of life. But at the same time it is also true that unless the social structure is changed, a great part of humanity will find it impossible to change itself. The sequence of change according to human history is something like this. When future seems to us to be dark and chaos and confusion reign supreme, a few sensitive souls are moved to the depths of their being and they try by all humanly possible means to change their fellowbeings and consequently bring about a change in the social structure. It is only after the social structure is changed that the large mass of people change their mode of life. History amply bears out this law of change. So at present the enlightened few must try to re-educate the people and in that process of re-education should try to bring about suitable changes in the social structure. Keeping a fixed gaze on the Pole Star, we should stear the course of our ship. What, then, are the principles according to which we must reconstruct, remould, reshape our social structure?

The ultimate purpose of human existence is self realisation or the realisation of the best within one's self. For the fulfilment of this purpose every individual must be able to enjoy full freedom for the unfettered expression of his personality. Whatever the social structure, it must satisfy this fundamental need of the individual. All social structures which forget the individual are built on the foundations of sand.

Social Control

But man is a bundle of impulses and many a time his perverse impulses dominate him and the demoniac in man exploits his fellow-beings and makes it impossible for them to realise their liberty, so that in the very interest of preserving Individual Liberty, the need arises for a sort of social control over the individual who must be prevented in the interests of social good from giving expression to his perverse impulses. Individual Liberty and social good must be reconciled with each other

The social control exercised over the individual must not be arbitrary; for, if it is, it would mean the negation of Individual liberty. The individual must feel that all measures of control are based upon the interpretation of either his own experience or upon the experience of his fellow-beings. Thus all restraints on the Individual must directly follow from the generalised experience of the society as a whole. Then restraints or measures of control will no longer be in conflict with the demands of Individual liberty; they will, on the contrary, promote and maintain such conditions within which it becomes possible for the Individual to realise his best self.

The body exercising control over the individua must be such that it is in a position to take advantage of every significant experience of the individuals. Whenever its controls become arbitrary in no way related to the common experiences of its members, the individuals must be in a position to change it and replace it by one, which represents the will of the people.

But if this unit, within which control over the individual is exercised, is too big, the individual is bound to feel at some time or the other, even if the unit is democratically organised, that he is merely a cog in a big machine, over which he has no direct control due to the inevitable growth of rigidity and inflexibility which usually accompany big organisations. Moreover, the relationship between the Individual and the organisation will no longer remain personal and hence control will have to be made effective by the use of force.

CHANGES, thus, will be delayed and individual liberty will not be attained in practice. So, then, the unit of social control must be so small that he must feel that he has some voice in the moulding and shaping of these affairs, which so intimately concern him.

It must also be so small that the control over the individual is made effective more by exercising a sort of moral influence over the individual than by means of force.

Control Over Individual

The organisation of the unit thus will be made flexible and it will become possible to embody in it the experience of all the individuals. Thus, all control over the individual must be directly exercised only through this small unit organisation. This small unit must be self sufficient as far as its primary requirements are concerned; for, otherwise its members are liable to become slaves of those who provide them with necessities, without which life itself is impossible.

We had in mind upto now the geographical unit. But even the large scale industries, to which we have grown accustomed, and even all other large scale organisations, must be run on this principle of the small unit; the clause of self sufficiency as far as the primary requirements are concerned, will not, of course, be applied to them.

But these small units will neither be isolationist nor exclusive. Even if we desired such a development, it is neither practical nor possible in a world, which now has become a compact big unit. The annihilation of time and space has made the whole world so inter-dependent and it has become such an organic whole that anything that we do has its repercussions on all the other parts of the world. Freedom and prosperity are indivisible: one cannot be free while his neighbour is a slave. So to promote the common interests of the whole and to follow a harmonious policy of peace, prosperity and progress a hierarchy of organisations will be necessary. Our small unit nevertheless, will form the basic units of such a world structure and the direct control over the individual will be exercised through these small unit organisations. The general policy to be followed by the different small units will be evolved from the suggestion made by these units by the larger organisations in their respective spheres and the burden of carrying it out will also fall on these small units.

The heirarchy of organisations will be something like this. At the bottom will be the small units or the village organisations. At the apex will be a world organisation. Between these organisations will be the district organisations, formed to small units or villages the provincial organisations, formed of districts, the national organisations, formed of provinces.

Guiding Principles

If we want to describe such a social structure in rather vague and high sounding words, which have now become so hackneyed that they have lost their contents, we will say that our social structure will be reconstructed on the principles of liberty, equality, democracy, Local self-government and internationalism. Democratic socialism, based on the principles of individual liberty, local self-government and internationalism might answer to our needs

Let us, then, not mistake means for ends. All scientific inventions and changes in productive technique are not ends in themselves. Let us not call a policy of mere drift as progress. Mere change is not progress. Let our gaze be fixed on the distant far off Pole Star and let us steer our ship accordingly. Let us have a clear cut vision of our purpose and our end, and let all possible means be utilised so as to attain that end. Even if going back to a primitive way of life and the abandonment of science itself be necessary for attaining our end, we should not for a moment hesitate to do so. At the same time we must remember that whatever social structure we accept, it must be suffused with the law of love and truth to yield the fruits we desire.

At Cross-Roads

MANKIND is at the cross roads; a fatal choice of a wrong way would mean an end. We have seen what way to choose if we want to survive. A radical transformation of our whole way of life is called for. We know now what changes should be made in our way of life. We know now the purpose that should animate our life and also the pattern of the social structure that will make its fulfilment possible.

How to bring about a change in human nature as well as in the social structure is a question that now faces us. We go back again to the question with which we started, the question of the relationship between ends and means. A choice of bad means in attaining the end that we have in view would distort the end itself in that process.

How shall we, then, bring about the desired change? Shall we take to violence in spite of the great lesson of history that no changes based on violence can be abiding or permanent, that it requires perpetual use of violence to maintain the change? Shall we take to violence in spite of the fact demonstrated times without number in the history of mankind that violence breeds violence and not peace? Shall we rush to the throat of our brother when we want to live in peace with him? From time immemorial man has tried to bring about change, and establish the reign of love and peace by means of bloody conflicts and violent sanguine warfare. But as yet that dream has not been realised; on the contrary, that vision of a new era of love and peace seems to fade away now. Is this fact only not a sufficient proof of the failure of violence and all other methods depending upon it to realise our end? For, the truth is that love can never be made to grow in the human heart by engendering the sense of hatred; nor can peace be established; by killing the evil doer. What is necessary is the eradication of evil and not the evil doer. And evil can be eradicated only by changing the evil nature of man, which is possible only by self immolation, self suffering and self sacrifice, the result of deep love even for the evil doer. For, human spirit when lit by divine fire is stronger than the mightiest armament.

There is no other way than this of bringing about a change in human nature. Those who are already enlightened have on their shoulders a great responsibility to bear. They are the holders of a trust. It is upon them and those who are like them that the advance of humanity depends. They must ceaselessly try to reeducate the people by all possible means. They should try to change the people not only by means of speech and writing; such a passive attempt can hardly be successful. More things are wrought by an example of upright living than by mere words or thoughts. Their personal life should become a source of inspiration and enlightenment to others. Their deep love for mankind should induce them to appeal to the higher nature of man, make it up if it is dormant and thus move their minds and hearts by means of self suffering and self sacrifice, by the overpowering force of love and suffering

Road To One World

The small streams, flowing down from the mountain, glistening in the sunshine lose their separate identity and merge themselves into the brook. The brooks in turn, merge themselves into rivers and the rivers into one sweet silent sea. Similarly our social structure will also be such that the limpid clear flow of the village streams, of their own sweet accord will merge themselves into the brook of the district; the brooks so formed, will merge themselves into the small rivers of the provinces; the small rivers in turn will merge themselves into rivers of the nations and the nations rivers ultimately will merge themselves in the world sea.

If they fail to do this, it will be treason to humanity.

Where Force Is Essential

It is upon those enlightened few that the future of humanity depends. Unless the, create a ferment in the society, unless they create a public opinion in favour of the change, no amount of force can bring about the millennium But even after a favourable public opinion has been created, a little use of force will be required to bring about a change in the social structure. For, as we have seen, the public opinion will be passive unless the social structure is changed. And those who have got vested interests in the present structure of society will be deaf even to the generous solicitations of their own enlightened conscience. Their own immediate self interest will deaden their fine sensitiveness. A little pull will be found to be necessary to throw them off. But it should never be forgotten that any amount of force used will not be able to bring about the desired changes unless the ground for change has already been prepared by the enlightened few in the manner described.

The ideal force to be used for bringing about these changes will always be the overpowering force of love and suffering. We have recognised the necessity of using physical force simply as a concession to human imperfection and weakness. But that orfce will be applied only to the minimum extent necessary. More than that, those who apply this force must be sure in their heart of hearts that they are actuated by the law of love and truth and that if it was possible, they would never have resorted to force. This use of physical force, the bad means used, will have its effect upon the end that we want to attain. Its effects shall have to be counter-acted by compensating acts of love. This delicate weapon will certainly be used in a dangerous and suicidal way if it is handled by persons who are not actuated by this law of love and truth.

Now, then, having seen the Pole Star, let our gaze be fixed upon it and let us make a determined move to change the course and direction of our ship accordingly. Once we have got the direction the phantoms and ghosts of a ship-wreck that troubled us will melt away and vanish like a bad dream. We shall be again filled with new life and vitality and energy; buoyant and cherful and full of hope, we shall carry on our voyage while the ever blowing wind whispers in our ears the message of the advancing tides and the delightful serenity of the sea fills our minds and hearts with a clear keen joyance. The azure sky blesses us from above and the clouds bring to us the messages of cheer and hope while the sun, the moon and the stars inspire us by presenting before our mind's eye the vision of the unseen shore.

The landlord of a public-house had a parrot which could talk about anything from horse-racing to darts

One day a stranger entered and said his parrot could talk better.

After an argument a match was arranged for £10, the parrot which said the most in ten minutes to be the winner.

When the stranger's bird arrived, both parrots were put on a table. The local parrot did not speak at all, and the landlord had to pay his £10 to the stranger

When he was putting his parrot back the landlord said to the bird: "You're a smart one, you are!"

The parrot whispered in his ear: "Listen, you make a return match for £50 and I'll talk the so-and-so's head off."

On The Highways And Bylanes Of Science:

Tidal Movement In Air

PHENOMENAL WAVE INFLUENCE ON SUN'S PULL

Effect Of Blood Clot After Injury

MAY RESULT IN DANGEROUS DISEASE

By Thomas R. Henry

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

WASHINGTON,

THERE is a sun tide and a moon tide in the earth's atmosphere. It is high sun tide at about 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. Every day and it is about ten times the size of the biggest moon tide z

This has just been reported to the National Academy of Sciences, Washington by Dr. J. Bjerknes of the Geofysiske Institute of Norway after a long series of precise measurements of changing atmospheric pressure.

The major air tide, Dr. Bjerknes explains, is a progressive wave which follows the sun from east to west with rising and decreasing pressures along its path. Theoretically, the great blanket of air which covers the earth should be rising and falling due to the gravitational pull of the sun at almost perfect 12-hour intervals. This never can occur exactly, however, because of the innumerable complicating factors that have made it difficult in the past even to detect the sun tide's existence

THEORETICAL FIND.

The most surprising discovery, Dr. Bjerknes said, is that the sun tide is so much greater than the moon tide, whereas the pull of the two bodies on the sea is exactly the reverse. The sun's pull is a relatively minor factor in calculating ocean tides whereas the moon's pull is hardly discernible on the atmosphere. Yet, in theory, the gravitational attraction of the earth's satellite should be much greater than that of the far distant sun under any circumstances.

Dr Bjerknes, who has been one of the chief developers of the newer techniques of weather forecasting, says the contradiction can be explained by a tuning-fork effect for which he has developed a complicated mathematical theory. Once started, the wave motion has tended to build up to its present magnitude.

The sun tide, Dr Bjerknes explains, reaches its greatest magnitude at the equator and vanishes completely at the poles where the pull of the sun would be expected to be almost non-existent

The existence of these major air tides, as well as some smaller ones, long has been assumed in theory but observations to demonstrate the theory have been extremely difficult. They are believed to have some effect on weather.

Star Galaxies Slow Down In Rotation

The whirling galaxies of space-each made up of billions of stars—slow down as they grow old.

Measurement of the speed of rotation of these monster aggregations—the milky way galaxy, which includes all the visible stars, is a typical example — has just been reported to the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. N. U. Mayall of the Lick Observatory.

Some are nearly formless patches in the far heavens. They are supposed to be quite galaxies. They are whirling about their centres of gravity at speeds which the astronomer calculates from 1,500,000 to 11,000,000 years. The next oldest type have taken on a definite form, and look something like a July 4 pinwheel. They have slowed down so that their periods of rotation range from 5,000,000 to 16,000,000 years The vast milky way system may fall into this category.

SEDATE CITIZENS

Then come the very clearly defined spirals, supposedly the eldest of all They have rotation periods, Dr. Mayall finds, ranging from 17,000,000 to 250,000,000 years and have become sedate citizens of the cosmic family.

The approximate speed of rotation can be calculated, Dr. Mayall says, by displacements of the lines in the spectra of these great concentrations of stars, so distant that light from the nearest of them, moving at 186,000 miles a second, requires 1,000,000 years to reach the earth. Much depends, however, on distance—and this is very difficult to determine at present. One of the major uses which will be made of the California Institute of Technology's new 200-inch telescope will be to set up an accurate yardstick of cosmic distances.

Some of the galaxies appear to be much brighter than others, but Dr. Mayall's investigations indicate that this has little relation to rotational speed. The finding that there is such an enormous range in speeds between galaxies of the same category, it is admitted, may be due to the difficulty of measurement which depends on almost unobservable differences in the spectra. On the other hand it may indicate that galaxies are like men—some slowing down rapidly while others continue a fast pace up to old age.

Earth And Cosmic Dust Cloud

The earth may have emerged from a cosmic dust cloud

This could account for the recurrent Ice Ages, according to a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Washington by Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard University.

It now is generally agreed Dr. Menzel says, that the cycle of warm and cold periods must be in some way associated with the sun. There have been four Ice Ages in the past 1,000,000 years which cannot be accounted for by anything happening on the earth itself. Also the known variations in the sun's heat output are insufficient to account for the great terrestrial temperature variations.

It is known, however, that space through which the solar system is moving is filled with titanic, but extremely thin dust clouds. There probably is no way by which an observer on earth could be aware that the planet was immersed in one of them. There would be little difference in the amount of solar radiation actually received on the earth's surface.

HEAT RADIATION

On the other hand, Dr. Menzel says a considerable amount of the long-wave heat radiation ordinarily going into space from the earth itself would be retained. The climate would become warmer—which is exactly what is needed for the start of an ice age. More water is evaporated. It falls as now over the poles. The snow is compressed into ice and starts to flow southward.

In order for such a phenomenon to get under way, Dr. Menzel says, the temperature must be just right. If it is too warm the polar regions themselves are affected and there is no ice formation. If it is too cold there is not enough snow to form ice.

The hypothetical dust cloud, in which the earth may have been immersed for 1,000,000 years, Dr. Menzel points out probably was thicker in some places than in others. When the solar system was passing through a very thick portion this planet would have been very warm and semitropical forests might have flourished in the Arctic and Antarctic. In a relatively thin cloud area the ice-building would start.

Dr. Menzel calculates that emergence from the cloud occurred about 50,000 years ago and that this planet is now about 20,000,000,000,000 miles away from its outermost edges.

The effect of blood clot after injury may result in serious disease.

This seems most likely to be the cause for the recent illness of King George VI, judging from newspaper descriptions as cabled from Londno, Prof. Paul F. Dickens of George Washington University Medical School declared a few months back.

The condition is most frequent among women, especially following childbirth, it was explained. There must first be some injury to a blood vessel but generally this must be accompanied by a slowing of the general circulation, such as comes with middle age. Circulation in youthful men usually is vigorous enough to prevent a clot from forming.

REMOVAL BY SURGERY

There are two schools of thought on treatment, Dr. Dickens explained. The clot can be removed by surgery with a relatively simple operation. It also can be dissolved and its reforming prevented by a new drug, Dicoumerol, which is a safe and potent anti-coagulant.

The condition is likely to be quite painful and cause inflammation over a large part of a leg, the most frequent place of clot formation.

The danger, Dr. Dickens said, is that a part of the clot will become dislodged and start through the circulatory system. If it is a large part, it may be blocked in the heart and cause death. More frequently, however, it is carried through the heart and results in what is known as a 'pulmonary' In fact, when it gets into one of the small vessels of a lung, it may throw a large part of a lung out of commission. This is accompanied by a painful cough and bloody sputum.

Pioneer Approach In Cancer Research

Finding of a group of chemicals with some effect against leukemia—the almost invariably fatal cancer of the blood—has just been reported to the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service.

These chemicals are variations of the so-called 'Carbamates," with amonialike molecules. Several have been used in the past in sleeping powders and as fever reducers. They were found to have a specific killing action against the type of white blood cells which are increased enormously by leukemia.

Unfortunately, all of these chemicals are extremely poisonous. The problem was to find some variation of the chemical molecule which would be less toxic and at the same time retain its antileukemic effect.

The current work was reported by Dr. Howard E. Seipper and his associates of the Medical College of Alabama. They tested 27 compounds closely related to the carbamate urethan used in sleeping potions. Generally the less Toxic the less effective it was found.

VARIATIONS

The Alabama workers, however, were able to find three variations of the basic Urethan formula which showed considerable anti-leukemic effect in experimental animals in less than fatal doses One of these caused quite a notable change within two days after injection.

The work, it is stressed, must not be interpreted as having any application to human leukemia in the near future but is merely another pioneering approach to a problem which now baffles medicine. A constant goal in cancer research is to find something which will kill malignant cells and leave others unharmed.

With the most effective of their preparations, Dr. Seipper and his asociates found it was possible to increase the life span of mice with one type of leukemia from 50 to 100 per cent.

It remains uncertain whether the effect is against specifically malignant white blood cells or against white cells in general. Both are essential to combat infection.

The effect is believed to be due to some action of the chemicals inhabiting the process of cell division which is greatly speeded in the advanced stages of leukemia.

Hereditary 'Smell Blindness

SOME folks can't smell a skunk. This "smell blindness" is hereditary and somewhat like colour blindness. A report base don tests of more than 4,000 persons, nearly one out of a hundred of whom showed this deficiency to some degree, has been made to the American Genetic Association at Washington by Dr. Paul M. Patterson and Barbara A. Lauder of Hollins College, Virginia.

The subjects were asked to sniff a bottle containing a solution of Butyl Mercaptan, whose odour is very close to that of a skunk, and which is very penetrating and disagreeable to most persons All were students and relatives of students living in the neighbourhood.

SOME, it was found, had essentially no sense of smell. Others could not detect the skunk odour regardless of the strength of the solution, but had no difficulty with most other odours. Some could smell the chemical only with very strong concentrations.

There is every indication, the report says, that the various types of smell blindness are hereditary, but apparently they follow complex patterns because in many cases parents did not show the same deficiency.

DELICATE ADJUSTMENT

Following the Butyl Mercaptan tests, those showing a smell deficiency were tested with vanilla extract, oil of cloves, tar and the foul-smelling hydrogen sulfide. In each case it was ascertained that the defect could not be due to any accident after birth.

The present evidence indicates that, like the bleeding disease hemophilia, this defect is passed on entirely through the female line of descent. However, it affects both male and female children in an equal degree.

Early Diagnosis Of Thyroid Cancer

A successful treatment for the dropsy which often accompanies congestive heart disease has been achieved by use of radio-active isotopes.

This condition hitherto has baffled medicine. The lungs become waterlogged. The liver swells to an alarming degree. There is a general dropsical condition of the entire body.

The cause of this condition has been determined, according to an announcement of the Atomic Energy Commission, by scientists working under a Commission Contract at Tulane University. They gave patients minute doses of radio-active sodium which combined with the salt content of the blood. This revealed that the condition arises from a backing up of the salt solution of the blood in various parts of the body due to deficient pumping action of the heart. The result is that water, attracted by salt accumulates in the tissues.

DETECTION OF MALIGNANT GROWTH

Meantime, according to a Commission announcement, considerable progress is being made with the technique of using radio-active iodine in the diagnosis of diseases of the thyroid. Earlier hopes that it would prove an effective treatment for Thyroid cancer have faded but methods have been worked out for early detection of this malignant growth. These depend on the so-called "Radio Autograph," the record of an exploding element on a photographic plate. With the progress of the cancer known, chances will be much better for developing methods of treatment.

Torch Bearer Of New Age

IN QUEST FOR TRUTH, T. S. ELIOT DID AWAY WITH CONVENTIONALISM FROM COBWEBS OF ENGLISH POETRY

By Prof. K. C. Peter

For, the last forty years T.S. Eliot was struggling hard to explore the central reality in the infinitely rich totality of facts. Did he explore it? Not completely. He strove hard to reach at the truth. He may be very near truth. It is the unceasing passion and invincible zeal with which he pursued his object that merit our homage more than his actual achievements.

Pattern Of Life

T. S. Eliot is on the main a poet; but his fame as a critic and playwright is no less. The key to his achievements is faith. His mental development as well as his development as a poet was the least accidental. It was deliberate and consistent. He grew step by step, stage by stage, by slow degrees and today he has grown so high that he casts his long shadow across the face of Europe. He is a monarchist in politics, classicist in literature and catholic in religion. As a whole his thoughts, ideas, religious views, ideals and values of life, fit into a disciplined pattern of life built upon the rock of faith..faith in the rejuvenation of the creative values of life, faith in God, faith in that something which is only infinitively subjective but in all other aspects, above and beyond man's limted consciousness The secret of Eliot's success and the essential feature of his imposing personality is the co-ordination of values, the harmonization of deals and the integration of rivalling forces and factors of life, He kept above ground certain fundamental and all-important ideas that were sinking from sight in Europe. His verse and prose expose the cultural heights of Christian civilization.

Mature In Age And Ripe In Thought

Like the notable novelist Henry James, Eliot too is American-born. By birth, he is a New Englander, but he returned to old England and acquired English nationality. Eliot is sixty now, both mature in age and ripe in thought Educated at Harvard and Oxford, T. S. Eliot imbibed the spirit of the age and started writing poetry from the very start of 20th century. In 1917, for the first time Eliot's poems saw the light of the day.

"Pruffrock" and other observations came out of the press. Indeed it startled the English world. Press Reviews expressed stormy disapproval on the one hand and wholeheartedly praise on the other. From that day onwards the art and content of Eliot's poetry was the subject for heated controversy. But critics, one and all, admit that he is the strongest force in modern English poetry.

War In Retrospect

Eliot appeared on the scene, when English poetry was anaemic and conventional. Efforts of Hopkins and Bridges left deep scars in English poetry; but did not eliminate the weeds of conventionalism. The shroud of traditionalism in which poetry was hard to break Victorian values and virtues assumed sovereignty. The first world war came and went. The experiences of the all-out Total war made the people eschew those values that had outlived their usefulness disillusionment and frustration made their minds sink sensibility and surroundings had nothing in common. They had the bridges between them burned. Artists of every hue and complexion pulled down their chins, engulfed in thought. Despair marked their faces year after year opened up fresh vista sof futility.

Caught In Maze Of Indecision

With deft strokes, Eliot painted in 'Prufrock' a world picture of decay and frustration. 'Prufrock' breathes the air of the New Consciousness—the consciousness of retarding values of life and the coming-in of the new sense of values. So serious has become this social awareness that the poet rebels against his surroundings. He is caught in the maze of indecision, of uncertainty, of change, characteristic of his age.

"Do I dare

Disturb the universe?
In a minute there is time
For decisions and revisions which a minute will reverse."

How conspicious is the note of despair in these lines? Is there not a way out?

With superb objectivity and a ripe sense of realism, he turns inside out in the 'Portrait of a Lady' the decadent snobbish life of a person. The soulless mechanical modern world dreams human as mere "things", things equated to "the gutter", the street" and the "newsheets". He pities the modern artificial world motivated by "the nation of some infiitely getle finitely suffering thing. 'Gerontion was published in 1920. In this,, the poet has shed his insolvent the poet has shed his isolationist stand. He flows with the times, as if the current has swept him off his feet. He is in it and cannot view it apart.

Epic Of A Fallen Civilization

Two years after, the 'Wasteland' was published. It is the epic of a fallen civilization. His observant eye and sensitve heart have grasped the significance of the world of sorrows. His mental retina has photographed this diseased age, innocent of white wash. The poem is spiritual in content and the poet is in agony of the first flurry of post-war mises had soon blown over. The poet takes the existing state of affairs as a disquieting hint from above. And he yearns for the peace his 'Hallof Men' withan assessmant of Twentieth Century concepttion of men and things.

"We are the hollow men
We are the stuffed men
"Leaning together

Head piece filled with straw. Alas!" Our individuality is lost in a broad sweep of herd-instinct or mob psychology. In our eyes mobs and masses of men loom large, while the individual pales into insignificance. We, as individuals, neither care to think or chalk out a line of life for ourselves. We live, as if we have no purpose in life except mere living.

In 1930, Eliot brought to the reading public his "Ash Wednesday". Now the poet is at peace with himself. He had regained the soul he lost. He had stable spiritual values to anchor on. A permanent eternal sense of peace enveloped him. The realization threw him in an ecstasy of illimitable joy. Those strident nocturnal visions that used to crop on him in the delirium of feverish modern life have already gone to sleep. A new faith possessed him.

"Suffer us not mock ourselves with falsehood
Teach us to care and not to care
Teach us to sit still
Even among these rocks
Our peace in His will".

He began to spread this new faith with apostolic zeal.

His Best Work

"Four Buartets" is by far the best work of Elliot. In this, he has switched off from negative condemnation on to positive teaching. The poet begins with nothing short of a full-fledged hypothesis.

"Time present and time past
Are both perhaps present in time future
And time future contained in time past".

Eliot is very much obsessed with the part played by time in men's lives. He hates the chronometers" tells. "Freedom from time" is his cry. That freedom from time is possible, only if we attain that station of stillness that transcends time itself, a stillness in which "all is always now".

The poet goes further and tries to be factual.

"Desire itself is movement
Not in itself desirable
Love is itself unmoving
Only the cause and end of movement
Timeless and undesiring
Except in the form of limitation
Between unbeing and being".

Search For Pattern

Eliot's, is a search for a pattern within events, a pattern which could square with ever-present reality. He ends his book with a promise.

"We Shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time".

As a poet, Eliot's art is great. His telling imagery draws strength from a rare fusion of thought and feeling. The concise concrete imagery when welded with thoughts condensed and straight, raises the reader to dizzy Heights. His poetry is a real criticism of life at a higher level. His symbols are selected with such care and sensitivity that they strengthen the meaning of his verse. In his poems, quotations and allusions, from Bible, Virgil. Christian mystics. French and Italian medieval poetry, abound. Eliot is a serious artist and his art has a definite purpose to serve. Therefore, he calculates with precision the effects of the thoughts and images. he trumps up. And never will he tolerate anything in his poems which dwarf or exaggerate the importance of the central meaning. Always, throughout his poems, the accent is on "an objective correlation for our emotions". Even the unpoetic words and phrases that he uses, become highly evocative and deeply moving in their context. The symbolism, he employed. is superb indeed, yet simple. By all means, T. S. Eliot is second to none in the art of poetry. His art is specific. entirely his own and will remain so.

A Cardinal Virtue

Sincerety is the cardinal virtue of Eliot's poetry. Very often Eliot is criticised for being an escapist. It is not wholly untrue. He decrys the maladies of present-day machine civilization. He hopes to build up a golden future. He wants man to conform himself to divine scheme of things. He is religious to the core, essentially spiritual. Probably no other poet has sensed the realities of the age than Eliot. His, is constructive criticism. not wrapped up in a garland but growing out of an evaluation of values. Literary critics call him an escapist, because he has diagnosed the disease the world is suffering from but refuses to cure it. he wants a better world to live in; but he suggests no solution for the world's multifarious problems. There lies the defect of his mental make-up. It is there his religious convictions bias his outlook.

Eliot wrote years before: "The great poet in writing himself writes his time". He substantiated these words with the work of his life. Eliot typifies the age in which he lives. He gauges a great poet by the intensity with which he senses his own age. This, he considers, as a fundamental test of great poetry. Men become aware of this reality only during moments of "intense moral and spiritual struggle". Throughout his poems, Eliot is out to go behind the mass of events and incident in order to grasp the truth, the central reality.

Music Of Ideas

I. A. Richards describes Eliot's poetry as "the music of ideas". Eliot's choice words are apt; his thoughts, logical and clear. His symbols and images highlight his ideas. His technique is effective, though peculiar and laboured hut it suits his purpose and fulfils his aims. He seldom dwells upon social justice in his poefs; but never he denied the need for it. His poems are not at all rich in musical values; but as idea leads to idea. one vision to another spontaneously impercetibly, there is music in it—music of ideas. Eliot's poetry creates in us an intense emotional response, a longing for a better life more wholesome. "Eliot's central concern in his poetry has always been to examine our civilization from every possible angle, to probe into the aims and beliefs which support it, plunging deep into history to see what illumination it throws on the origin of these impulses, and to find what significance our lives can be given when we have scraped away all the false solutions or half-solutions to its mystery with which most people content themselves during the greater part of their lives", concludes John Lehmann. Eliot's influence over his fellow-poets and the reading public is beyond measure. His mature art coupled with his awareness of his own age makes his poetry great.

General Outlook

The specific nature of his outlook colours his poetry and wraps it up in mystery and sweetness. Not only is he representative poet of modern times but an able torch-bearer of European culture. The influence he exerted, in contemporary literature cannot be gauged at present. Through his poetry, he kept moving lofty spiritualised ideas at high priority speed

Unlike the heirs of French humanism, Eliot consciously and conscientiously wrote poetry, poetry deliberate and meaningful, poetry that has an elaborately laid out purpose to achieve. Yet as he poured out his emotionally charged evangel to the yearning million, they are thrilled. His "esemplastic imagination" as Coleridge may have called it, holds a fiery crore, throwing out sparks all the world over. Therefore, his poems pose a challenge to the social degeration of the modern age. He dared to amputate conventionalism from English poetry. for it had outlived its usefulness. He hated those who promise to be at the corners of streets with machine guns, to bring in a new era of happiness, a New World order. He forwarns the world against all pretenders and he seems to realize the necessity of guarding ourselves against the so-called guardians of our culture. No single poet had made a greater impact on Modern European literature than T. S. Eliot.

SRI CHAITANYA MAHAPRABHU

SRI CHAITANYA MAHAPRABHU:—by Tridandi Gosvami Srila Bhakti Pradip Tirtha Maharaj of Gaudiya Mission, 2nd edition, 502 pages, full calico bound, Royal 8 vo, Price Rs. 6/-. To be had of:—Sri Gaudiya Math, Baghbazar, Calcutta 3. and Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road. Bombay 26.

Sri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, it is said, is the Divinity Himself. He manifested Himself on earth to relish the life of the true devotee by playing the role Himself. Such an exquisite life, the Lila stories of the Lord Himself can only be related by a master devotee inspired with the celestial fire. Srila Bhakti Pradip Tirtha Gosvami, the seniormost Sanyasi of the renowned Gaudiya Mission (Regd.) of Calcutta, the leader of the Vaishnav Missionary party in England, is the author of this jewel of a book, "Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu" in English. The language is resplendent with the luminous glow and sanctity of the Divine Life. This classical work, containing as it does the wonderful anecdotes of the Holy Life along with quotations in extenso from the scriptures on Nama-Samkirtanam (rendered in English) in elucidation of the true meaning of the Lilas and Teachings and in hallelujah thereof will be perennial source of ecstasy to an enquirer and lover of the Absolute Truth.

Let us talk it over—

The certificate a nurse all too often receives infliction is either a diamond ring (its value depending upon the purse and esteem of the patient) or a marriage proposal!

This form of gratification is so common that it has become a joke, though the joke is always on the giver. As for the nurse, whether she accepts or rejects the offering, she does it in a matter of fact manner. However, the whole thing tends to lower the status of the profession, particularly in a country like ours. I was therefore quite surprised to hear a rare tribute paid to a nurse by an old gentleman who said that the complete recovery of his daughter was due to a nurse.

Now, we are so accustomed to hear such sentiments about the doctor that we rarely care to see the contribution nature makes towards the recovery of a sick person. In this particular instance there wasn't much that the doctor or Dame Nature could do. The patient had to lie in one position with the body from the neck to knees (excluding the arms) encased in plaster. This ordeal was to last for nearly a whole year. One can hardly imagine the boredom, not to say discomfort, entailing such a condition. To make matters still more difficult from the psychological point of view, so often neglected, the girl was married only some months before the mishap.

On the one hand, she would brood over her husband's feelings and on the other feel uneasy because of the trouble and anxiety she caused to her aging parents who had done their best to see her happily married. These matters are so delicate that one cannot unburden oneself of them except to the best of friends. In this case however, the attending nurse let's call her Miss X, had turned into one through her lovable nature and tactful ways. Miss X herself was a young person who had enjoyed a term or two of college life. So it was easier for her to imagine the mental condition of her 'charge'. In order to win her confidence she would talk to the patient of her own college life which was cut short due to a death in the family and also of her finance who was too impatient to wait until she finished her course.

This had the desired effect: the young girl gave full vent to her feelings. However, Miss X was a shrewd nurse for she saw to it that this exchange of confidences served no more than an emotional outlet for the ailing person. The topic was cleverly shifted to current films, radio programmes, social problems etc. This tactful handling considerably lessened the girl's mental suffering. No wonder the father was gushing with praise and gratitude for Miss X who had "worked wonders" to use his own words.

It is obvious that the peculiar case was clearly for the nurse's skill and imagination. Fortunately Miss X proved more than equal to the task as she was not of the common run of our nurses — let me hasten to add that I mean no slur on the band of women who are contributing their utmost to this miserably under-stapped profession. Against what odds they have to work is gradually being appreciated by the people. But still, the latter are not yet convinced of the vital role the former plays in unrsing the sick to health. The credit for cure is generally given to the medical man while the nurse is looked upon as a trained menial who could be hired for a few chips. Unless this attitude undergoes a sea-change nurses like Miss X will remain an angelic apparition only to be talked about and never to be seen!!

As suggested in this Column last week the All-India Women's Conference has accepted the challenge of the anti-Hindu Code Bill-wallahs. I understand that the A.I.W.C. is planning a country-wide campaign in support of the Bill and the meeting held under its auspices in the previous week was a modest beginning. The huge audiences which the reactionary speakers are attracting in contrast with the poor attendance at the women's meeting (mentioned earlier) should serve as an eye-opener. That big money is behind the reactionary front is not difficult to see. But that it has also lot of imagination can be seen from the way they have engaged the services of women for whose good the Hindu Code is intended.

The Women's Conference should immediately raise a special fund in collaboration with other institutions working for social reform to finance the counter-campaign; the stakes are so high. They would do well to remember that the appeal has to be addressed to all the sections of the public and not to women alone. The best talents from among the men and women speakers will have to be enlisted for the cause if it has to triumph in the end. In view of the general elections (which seem to affect the sight of erstwhile progressive leaders), the propaganda must be carried to every town and village of the country.

—*Leela*

FAMILY AND CAREER

Can A Girl Manage Both?

By ROSEMARY ARCHDALL

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

LIFE for our grandmothers was so simple. They were brought up by governesses who taught them to read, write and do rudimentary arithmetic. They learnt too to sew a neat seam, embroider divinely, paint and play the piano. A few went to schools where they learnt exactly the same things. From sixteen onwards they were in the marriage market. By eighteen many of them were wives and had babies. And that was that.

Today, however, thanks to higher education and other forms of emancipation, the girl about to get married is faced with problems about which her female ancestors never so much as dreamed.

She has remained at school and perhaps college until the age at which Victorian girls considered themselves almost on the shelf. She has probably embarked on a career or a job which she finds most interesting.

Then she falls in love.

Clear Vision Developes

Few women are born who will not throw up everything which has gone before in their lives to follow the man they love. But with the rise in the average age of those about to marry, so comes clearer thinking.

Women in the mid twenties, or early thirties realise, sadly perhaps, but we hope not cynically, that couples cannot live on love alone and if for no other reason, economically it may be as well to go on working after they are married.

Also many girls today are too realistic to want to live on love. They need a little spice with their honey. It is a difficult problem, which has to be faced by the individuals themselves in their own way.

Those most intimately involved—the engaged couple—should discuss it from every angle, for the sake of their future peace of mind. Some prospective husbands wither up in horror at the thought of their wives working.

The wise girl will not go against such a view, expressed in adamant terms. It is after all a natural outlook, for ever since time it has been man's privilege to work for and protect the woman of his choice.

Problem Of Children

There is always time in after years to reconsider the question, if married life does not work out quite as planned. And the girl may find that she enjoys a life of domesticity, and that there is nothing in the world like running her own home.

If the couple decide that the wife shall go on working, the problem of children arises. Having a baby must be postponed, which may mean that there will never be a baby, or some suitable arrangements must be made to look after it.

It has been found possible to have a career and a baby. Marie Curie managed to discover radium despite the fact that she had two small daughters. And despite the counter attraction of her scientific work, she remained in love with her husband to the end.

Sometimes the only way to assure financial security for the baby is for the wife to go on working after its birth. But it is most unwise to make any definite plans until the child has arrived.

For the fact of becoming a mother sometimes alters the woman's outlook completely, so that she might be almost another person. There are cases of young mothers wanting nothing so much as to drown the baby on arrival. These girls often become the most devoted parents of all, refusing to let their babies out of their sight for an instant. If they had arranged to go back to work in a few months they would certainly be thinking again.

Factors In The Decision

Others who had settled to devote the next few years to the nursery, and the nursery alone, find that bathing baby is not all that it is trumped up to be, and may decide to pay someone to wash the nappies whilst they get back to the nice routine of the office.

Another factor in the great decision is of course the occupation the girl followed before marriage. A woman trained in a real profession seldom abandons it completely. Once a doctor, politician, barrister or scientist always one.

They are however in a category by themselves, for they don't 'go out to work' within the meaning of the act. Many of those who did go out to work before marriage or the baby's arrival, can compromise rather well by letting their work come to them.

One time children's nurses for instances, could look after other people's babies as well as their own. Ex-school-teachers could start small kindergartens in their own homes. Secretaries can find unfailing sources of income by taking in work, and the even tapping of a typewriter will not disturb the baby's slumbers.

But here a word of warning should be given. Don't overdo this extra work. Life is so hectic these days that the little extra may make the difference between a tired, cross wife, and the jolly girl whom the husband married a few years ago. It isn't worth losing the love of a good husband for the sake of a few shillingsworth of independence.

The talented few who made the Arts their career are perhaps in the best position when they marry. They can go on painting even when the baby howls. A writer can still write at home, and a musician can still perform on her instrument to her own satisfaction, even though she may lack an audience.

A British and an American firm entered a race to be first to build a new car. After five months the Americans cabled: "Five more days and we finish."

The British replied, "Fifty more forms and we start."

The reporter began to ask his questions.

"And would you like to tell me what made you a multi-millionaire?" he asked.

The terribly rich man looked pensive.

"I think you can say my wife did," he replied at length.

"I see, her loyal help—"

"No, no. I was curious to know if there was any income she couldn't live beyond."

Bringing Up The Baby

ENID BAGNOLD, the well known novelist and playwright who is the author of the famous best-seller "National Velvet", broadcast in the BBC's Oversea's Service programme "Mainly for Women", on the question of parents and children and the different views about their upbringing. She herself has three sons and a daughter, and speaks from solid experience.

"With my first child", she said "I was a friend, an equal, I called it by its Christian name, and never Baby. As it grew I was entranced by its originality, I discussed it with itself, and laid on it the burden of its own psychology. It grew tired and worried; it disobeyed; it communed darkly with itself; rebelled, fought, criticised. And I, bristling with faults, faught back. In fairness to my eldest child, I admit she turned out all right directly she had brothers. After that I understood that a child rests better and is more comfortable if it has not to decide for itself—particularly too early. Unquestioning obedience is as healthy as the seaside. Meals are eaten more quietly and there are no rows at bedtime. Abandan the idea that your child has exquisite and original faults, and a nature unlike other children, and a sensitiveness out of the ordinary. We decide on obedience then. How do we get it? Mainly by one very simple method. Simple, and utterly unpractised so far as I can notice in trains and buses by the travelling mother with her child. Never threaten; but always carry out. Hesitate long before the doom is pronounced; but once pronounced, let it fall like inevitable fate. I'm for obedience. I'm for rare punishment—but final. Evade and avoid pitched battles. But when one comes be sure you win. And a last word of advice, if you want to keep people happy all their lives, teach children to use their hands."

Savoury Mango Curry

These days you will find every housewife busy preparing pickles or murabbas from mangoes. Bu there are many other dishes you can make out of this fruit which is the rage of the season. Until the other morning when I chanced to visit a 'Karwari' friend, I didn't know that a most delicious curry can be made from the raw mango or 'kairi' as it is called. It goes well with plain rice and is usually served with the evening meals.

INGREDIENTS: ½ lb. 'kairi', cupful of coconut juice, 1 dessert-spoon rice, 2 dessertspons 'urid' dal, 1 teaspoon dhania, half the quantity tumeric powder and 'menthi' 2 red chillies (dried), a little asafoetida and black pepper.

Wash and peal the fruit removing the stone. cut lengthwise into big pieces. Fry the dal and rice in a pan (without oil) until the grains become reddish. Then make into fine powder and mix with a cupful of water. Fry the other condiments in a little oil and grind into a fine paste. Heat some oil in a pan and add some 'muhari' and 'jhira', add the mango pieces and 4 cups water. Before it comes to a boil, add the massala, 'urid'-rice paste, salt and a lump of 'gur'. Cook until the mango is soft, remove from fire. When could add coconut juice. Keep in a cool place till dinner time. Do not heat again.

Choose 2 big-sized raw mangoes. See that the fruit is not soft. Cook in some quantity of water until the fruit is very soft. Throw away the water. Extract the pulp thoroughly. Add 6 glasses of water, a pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Strain through a sieve or muslin cloth. Add a dash of saffron and 'ilaichi' (turned into powder) or any other essence you fancy.

The minister was leaving the church after the evening service when a member of his congregation stopped him and said: "I like to come to church when you are preaching."

"I'm glad to hear that," replied the minister. "It's nice to know that somebody appreciates my sermons."

"Oh, it's not that," replied the woman. "I mean, it's so easy to get a seat, even when I arrive late."

The salesman was very polite. "Oh no," he said, "it's no trouble madam."

She surveyed the counter piled high with shirts. Still dissatisfied, she said, plaintively "You've nothing really suitable for my husband."

"We have another seven shirts we can show you, madam," replied the weary assistant. "And if none of those will do perhaps you could change your husband!"

THE ANCESTRY OF MAN'S ANCESTORS

★

Recent Discoveries In East Africa Of Skulls 20 To 25 Million Years Old Throw Fresh Light On The Theory That Man And The Apes. Forming Together A Natural Group, Must Have Been Derived From A Common Ancestral Stock.

The study of fossils has given us a great amount of information about the evolutionary history of some groups, of animals, but it is a matter of common knowledge that some groups of mammals have their evolutionary history rather well documented by the fossil-record of their extinct ancestors, says W. E. LE GROS CLARK, Professor of Human Anatomy at Oxford University in a Broadcast in B.B.C's Overseas Services.

It is not so much that these fossil-apes clarify the problem of the immediate ancestry of man in the scheme of evolution, for the emergence of man occurred much later; but they certainly throw some light on the ancestry of man's ancestors.

So far as the evolutionary history of man is concerned, such objective evidence has until recently been comparatively scanty. It has generally been assumed that this is mainly because the forerunners of man were forest-living creatures not very dissimilar from the anthropoid apes of today; that it to say, they lived in an environment which is not very favourable for the preservation of their remains as fossils.

But there is now some doubt if this is the real explanation of the paucity of fossil-remains bearing on the evolutionary history of man. It may simply be due to the fact that they have not been looked for in the right part of the world. For it has to be realised, of course, that there remain vast tracts of the world the geological deposits of which remain practically unexplored, and which, possibly, contain fossil evidence of crucial importance to those engaged in the study of human evolution.

As a matter of fact, during the past few years a great quantity of fossil evidence of this sort actually has come to light in South Africa and in East Africa. In South Africa, the evidence consist of remains of extinct, apelike creatures which, in their teeth, skull, and limb-bones, show a number of characters in which they resemble man more closely than do the large apes of to-day. In other words, they help quite consirerably to narrow the structural gap which has up to now separated man from the apes.

40 Million Years Back

The recent discoveries in East Africa date from vastly greater antiquity, for they have been found in geological deposits which, it is agreed, were laid down in the early part of the geological period known as the Miocene. The Miocene period was a very long one: it began thirty of forty million years ago, and ended ten of fifteen million years ago.

So these East Africa fossils may well be at least twenty to twenty-five million years old. That is to say, they are remains of creatures which existed long before man appeared on the surface of the earth. But from the point of view of the remoter ancestry of mankind they are of considerable importance. They include a great many remains of extinct forms of apes of a rather generalised type and some of these might well have been the start of more advanced types which became the actual ancestors of man.

I should like to digress here to say that it has long been resognised that the many anatomical and physiological similarities between man and the modern large apes, such as the gorilla and chimpanzee, betoken a relationship in the zooligical sense. In other words, man and the apes form together a natural, zoological group, and presumably, therefore, must have been derived at one time from a common, ancestral stock.

But, in spite of these resemblances, they also show many differences, because they developed in different directions after they separated in their evolutionary history. Thus, the apes have become specialised in one direction in adaptation to an extreme arboreal form of life, while man has developed in a quite different direction by the progressive enlargement of the brain and by walking erect on his two feet.

Evolutioncry Princople

There has been considerable controversy in the past about the evolutionary significance of these differences. Some authorities maintain that they indicate a prolonged period of independent evolution, and that the point of divergence of the lines, leading to man on the one hand and to the modern apes on the other, was quite remote. But there is a concensus of opinion that the common, ancestral stock is to be sought in apelike creatures which existed probably some time in the Miocene period.

It is just for this reason that information bearing on the stage of evolution reached by the early representatives of the anthropoid-ape group at the beginning of the Miocene period is so important. An expedition, directed in the field by Dr. Leakey, of Nairobi, met with unusual success. During this expedition, almost 200 specimens of fossil-apes were discovered. Considering the previous paucity and fragmentary nature of fossil-apes found elsewhere, these results were very remarkable indeed.

One of the outstanding features of these Miocene apes from East Africa was that they showed such an astonishing variety at such a remote time, for, although different kinds of extinct apes are known from other parts of the world, they are almost all of much later date—dating from the latter part of the Miocene or even the succeeding period, known as the Pliocene.

There is some reason to suppose that, at the beginning of the Miocene period in East Africa, anthropoid apes were evolving very rapidly, so leading to a great profusion of types, large and small.

Most of the fossil-remains of these different kinds of Proconsul consist of teeth and jaws. A few limb-bones have also been discovered which probably belong to the same creatures. But the most exciting find so far was made on October 2, 1948, when a skull of Proconsul was discovered. The discovery was actually made by Mrs. Leakey, wro, like her husband, is an accomplished archaeologist, and who was taking part in the excavations. The skull is fairly complete, except for the back part and the base. The teeth are perfectly preserved.

First Ever Found

The importance of this specimen is that it is the first skull of a Miocene ape ever to be found, so it may be expected to show much more certainly than jaws and teeth what these early apes were like.

In the first place, the skull is very lightly built and does not show the strong, muscular ridges and massive construction characteristic of the large, modern apes. Great protruding brow-ridges overhang the eye-sockets of the gorilla and chimpanzee, but these are absent in the Proconsul skull, in which the forehead has a distinctly more refined appearance.

Again, in modern apes the front part of the jaws is expanded into a broad muzzle associated with much enlarged front teeth, and at the same time the bony aperture of the nose is greatly widened in a characteristic fashion. These features, which are distinctive of the large apes of today had not developed in the Proconsul skull, and in this respect the fossil-ape is more like one of the smaller, modern monkeys than the modern apes.

Some Negative Features

In parentheses, I should point out that the modern apes and monkeys—though both members of the same zoological order, the primates—from two different groups within this order. The tail-less apes, such as the gorilla and chimpanzee, show more numerous anatomical resemblances to man, and are adopted for swinging about the trees with their great arms, while he tailed monkeys approximate more to lower mammals.

On the basis of indirect evidence, it had already been inferred that the modern, anthropoid apes had originally evolved from more primitive, primate ancestors of the monkey type. So it is of particular interest to find that the Early Miocene apes still showed a number of anatomical features in which they resemble monkeys more closely than do the modern apes. This is particularly well shown in the brain development, for it has been possible by a study of the inside of the Proconsul skull to obtain some useful information about the complexity of the brain of these early apes.

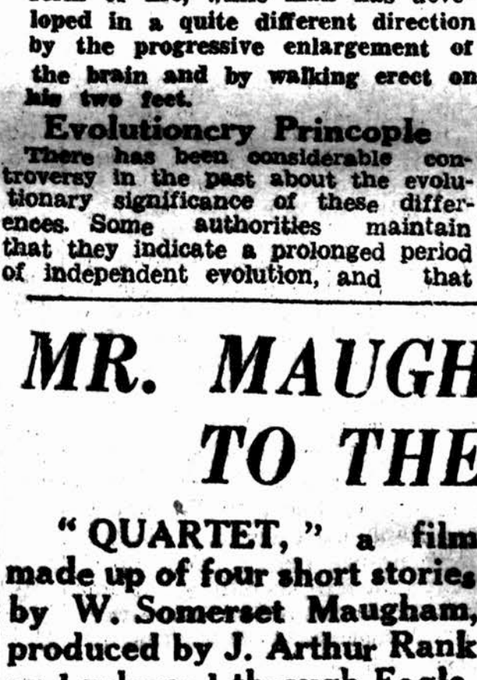
It is interesting to note that Proconsul, in certain features of the jaws and the facial region of the skull, actually shows some resemblances to man which are not found in the modern apes. But these are, in a sense, negative features, the resemblances being due to the fact that the Early Miocene apes had not yet developed the divergent specialisations which later appeared in the evolution of the modern apes, and which thus differentiate the latter more obviously from man.

They are none the less of great interest, for they show that these early apes were of a primitive and generalised type which, by progressive modification along divergent lines of evolution, might conceivably have provided the basis for a common ancestry of both man and the modern apes.

I have mentioned that some limb-bones of the large Miocene apes from East Africa have been found. Their interest lies in the fact that in many respects they are different from those of the modern, large apes: they indicate that the fossil-apes were lightly built, agile creatures.

MR. MAUGHAM SPEAKS TO THE PUBLIC

"QUARTET," a film made up of four short stories by W. Somerset Maugham, produced by J. Arthur Rank and released through Eagle-Lion opened in New York recently. Mr. Maugham appears in the prologue very much as himself. Following are the lines with which he opens the film.



THE AUTHOP

IN one way and another I have used in my writings pretty well everything that has happened to me in the course of my life. Sometimes an experience of my own has provided me with an idea and all I have had to do is to invest the incidents to illustrate it. More often I have taken persons I know, either slightly or intimately, and used them as the foundation for characters of my own invention. To tell you the truth, fact and fiction are so intermingled in my work that now, looking back, I can hardly distinguish one from the other.

In my twenties the critics said I was brutal, in my thirties they said I was flippant, in my forties they said I was cynical and in my fifties they said I was competent and then in my sixties they said I was superficial. I have gone my own way, with a shrug of the shoulders, following the path I have traced, trying with my work to fill out the patten of life that I have made for myself.

At the start I told you that I had used in my writings pretty well everything that has happened to me in the course of my life. It has been a long and varied one. I think I have learned a little something about human nature and I have tried to tell others what I know as truthfully and honestly as I could. The public—you—have been very kind to me, but sooner or later we must part. I hope we shall part good friends.

—W. SOMERST MAUGHAM

"MY FATHER HAD ONCE RAPPED MY KNUCKLES WITH 'RULER', WHEN I DIPPED ALL MY FINGERS INTO THE BOWL WHILE TRYING TO EAT GRAVY." MAULANA AZAD.
REPEATS HISTORY
MATHA!
BUDGET
EDUCATION DEPTT.
THERE IS A MOVE TO AFFILIATE HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS WITH THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
OUR BLESSINGS!
TIRTH
PATTABHI

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

STADIUM AT AHMEDABAD—SEPARATE BODY FOR AQUATICS—ATHLETICS MUST FOLLOW—WOMEN'S HOCKEY TO THE FORE—A FAMILY AFFAIR—CHARGES AGAINST GREYS—MORE PROMOTERS WANTED—ABSURD RESTRICTION—IMPEDIMENT TO PROGRESS—WELL DONE, PANSIES—ATTRACTION FOR HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Ahmedabad does not want to be outdone by Bombay in the matter of construction of a sports stadium. It is reported that a ground admeasuring eighty thousand square yards have been already acquired at a cost of six lakhs of rupees. Wealthy as that city is, I have no doubt the necessary funds will be collected soon and a fine stadium will be erected these ere long. The stadium will be rightly named after their beloved leader Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel.

I hope every effort will be made to put the various sports organisations in the city on a sound footing. Stadiums are very necessary no doubt for organising tournaments and needs on a big scale. But, unless sports are equally well organised, such constructions are bound to develop into white elephants like the Brabourne Stadium in the long run.

SEPARATE BODY FOR AQUATICS

The Aquatic Council of the Bombay Provincial Association has done well to form a separate association of their own. This was an urgent and imperative necessity. Each branch of sport or game must have a promoting and controlling body of its own. Otherwise it cannot improve at a fast pace.

It is but natural that when people particularly interested in aquatics take up its management, it has a better chance of quick development than when it is directed and sponsored by bodies in charge of many games.

I understand the promoters of the new association are seeking direct affiliation with the Indian Swimming Federation. I hope the BPOA will not come in their way as it did in the case of the Athletic association a few years ago. If it does, I am afraid there will be a deadlock in the aquatic world of Bombay.

ATHLETICS MUST FOLLOW

An independent athletic association is also long overdue. Unless and until athletics are taken away from the jurisdiction of the BPOA, there is little chance of its making much headway. Few will deny that our present standard is very low. Only a purely athletic body can find out ways and means to raise it at a rapid pace. When the IOA was convinced of this, they adopted the decentralisation policy and the Amateur Athletic Federation of India was brought into being at Bangalore in 1946

It may seem surprising that although a National Controlling Body for athletics exists in this country there is no separate provincial body for it in Bombay. I understand some of the other provinces have established independent associations directly affiliated to the AAFI. You may ask why the BPOA objects to such a formation. The only answer that I dig out is that some of its present office-bearers are afraid of losing their jobs! It is high time the AAFI exerted its authority and forced the BPOA to give up its control over athletics or change its name into an athletic association

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TO THE FORE

Women's hockey is still occupying the stage at the BPHA ground. During the last few days two competitions, Killedar and Hayes Cups, were completed. In the first, Bombay City turned the tables again on their old rivals, Bombay Greys, in the final by a solitary goal. There is no doubt that they fully deserved their victory. They played more like a team and took full advantage of the chances that came their way.

The Greys on the other hand must thank themselves for their defeat. They reshuffled their players so frequently during the fifty minutes play that their combination went completely out gear. Lorna Read must remember that it is team-work which pays richer dividend than individual efforts. Besides a player out of her usual position cannot do herself and her mates full justice. Never do it again, Lorna, if you wish to win.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

The Hayes Cup final resolved itself into a sort of family affair, as the first and second strings of the Bombay Greys monopolised the show. This was possible only because Kenny Lynn refused to enter Bombay City in this competition, as he complained that his players were almost exhausted on account of their frequent engagements in these hot days. Besides he has not got a large stock of reserves to draw from. So he gave his teams a little rest in preparation for the battles for the Gold Cup.

The Lusitanians were surprisingly beaten by the junior side of the Greys in the Semi-Finals. I am glad to notice that the Lusies have included non-Goans like the Arklie sisters in their women's team just an they have done in their men's section. This will help not only to strengthen their combination but remove the communal tinge from it altogether. Others will do well to follow their excellent example.

CHARGES AGAINST GREYS

Greys 'A' accounted for their juniors by 4 goals to nil. Surprising as it may seem, they played not only with ten players throughout but kept their fortress vacant all the time. It stands to the credit of the junior side that they held their seniors at bay during the initial period. The superiority of the elders, however, prevailed in the end. Yvonne Carvalho was responsible for scoring three of the goals notched in their favour.

In this connection two charges have been levelled against the Greys by their opponents and critics. One is that they are fielding some of their senior players like Lorna Read, and Sheila Fergusson in their team to suit their convenience. And the other is that they brought two players from Poona specially for the Hayes Cup semi-final.

MORE PROMOTERS WANTED

There cannot be any objection to either so long as they observe the Registration and Transfer Rules of the B.P.H.A. But it has been pointed out to me that when Senior and experienced players like those mentioned above play against beginners or inexperienced opponents, the latter are frightened out of their wits and they lose heart. On the other hand, it is stressed that the juniors may learn much by playing against their senior rivals.

As for the importation of the Poona players specially for a match or two, one is inclined to feel that this is rather objectionable from the angle of team-spirit and team-work. But if they play regularly, as Ariknathan is doing for Rashid Sports Club at Cooperage, there can be little grouse about it. I think if more promoters like Lorna Read and Kenny Lynn spring up in our city, the present rivalry—and jealousy—between the two clubs wil disappear. Where are those promoters of Proctors and Vincents at present?

ABSURD RESTRICTION

The last of the competitions, Tommy Emar Gold Cup is now on. It was not possible for any up-country team to take part in it—for the simple reason that they were offered only third class railway fare for the journey. Lourdes Pereira, Honorary Secretary of the B.P.H.A. and Treasurer of the I.H.F. pointed out to me that the I.H.F. had recently laid down the rule that no Association or Tournament Committee should offer railway fares for a higher class

This has been done with a view to eliminate unhealthy competition between different centres for roping in all the prominent teams in the country. I appreciate the object fully. But I do not see how their clubs would meet the additional expenses. Most of them—especially the Women's Club,—are poor. How can they pay the extra charges from their own pockets? Nor can we expect them to travel by third class in these hot days? If the I.H.F. wishes to encourage women's hockey, it must remove this restriction at once.

IMPEDIMENT TO PROGRESS

This limitation is necessary for the Inter-Provincial tournament, because the inviting association has to bear the travelling, boarding and lodging expenses of all the visiting teams irrespective of the class of hockey they display. It has no option of picking and choosing its invitees as in the case of other knock-out tournaments like the Aga Khan and Beighton Cup.

In my opinion, it is better to have rivalries between different tournament committees in this respect than stop,—even indirectly—participation of up-country sides in our premier competitions. Unless our leading teams measure their strength between themselves frequently their standard cannot go up steadily. Nor can the players gain experience and confidence unless they play against different teams and under different conditions. Therefore the removal of the ban is promptly called for.

WELL DONE, PANSIES

I was greatly impressed by the rapid progress made by Panchgani Pansies within the short space of two seasons. Their displays against Greys 'B' in the Emar Gold Cup were highly creditable. If Umpire Zelio D'Silva had not allowed a clear off-side goal in the last minute of play, the Pansies might have remained on even terms with their formidable rivals for the second time.

In Mithoo Tarapore in the deep defence, Banoo Gazdar and Freny Dubash in the intermediate line and Homai Dubash, Piloo Gimi and Meher Ranji in the attacking line, the Pansies have an excellent basis for a strong combination. They need some expert coaching and sound training. Then they will be hard to beat. Will some of the old stagers lend them a hand? Where is Roshan Mistry, the ace runner? She should make a grand winger for them. But I would like the Pansies to take in one or two non-Pansies—just as the Lusies have done—to remove the communal colour from their team.

ATTRACTION FOR HARWOOD LEAGUE

The Senior Division of the Harwood League has begun at the Cooperage. I was delighted to see a large and enthusiastic crowd present on Sunday evening to back up their favourites—Trades and Rashids. Soccer is not so dead after all at the old venue as some people imagine! Trades have built up a good side again—thanks to the energetic efforts of old Pesi Hirjee. Parab, Bhimrao, Thomas, Govind, Perumal, Manuel and Sanjiva are all there. Laloo and Kuppuswamy of Rashids and Leslie Woodcock of Rangers have joined their ranks. Sunny Raymond is expected to rejoin his side. With the progress of the season, Trades may be relied upon to develop into a formidable combination.

Rashids put up an impressive show in the initial moiety. They scored a goal too against their redoubtable opponents. But the superiority of the elders prevailed in the end. I hope they will use boots when the rains come along. Otherwise I am afraid they will fade away in the second half of the League as they did last year.

I fail to understand why exhibition matches are being arranged at Cooperage so early in the season and that too soon after the commencement of the League. The W.I.F.A. would do well to put them off to a later date.

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CATS OF THE CAPITAL-II

By Asude

Let me put you at your ease. This will positively be the last of the "Cats". Honestly. After all, you can't live on cat's meat all the time, can you?

Probably, you missed the overture of this cats' concerto. Let me run over the opening bars again, will you?

I was talking of the Delhi Telephone which the District Manager of Delhi Telephones lovingly describes as a "cat". It is supposed to 'purr', —at least, the District Manager has the consummate Faith that it does. Unfortunately, so far as "purring" is concerned, this cat does anything but. It miewes, miauls, grrrs, and emits many other sounds. But it does not purr.

Where did I get all this? I got it all from the D. M.'s Magnum Opus, his magnificent introduction to the latest Delhi Telephone Directory, the one which *became vaila from 30th January '49, and ceased to be vaila on 30th January 1949.*

That is what is boldly inscribed in RED on the title-page. Humour, as you can see.

I wondered how a man who is supposed to be the wet-nurse of several thousand of Telephones could afford humour. I have only four children to manage, — and look at me! I didn't understand it,—till I read some more of this masterpiece. Plodding bravely through the thick barrage of witticisms with which the D. M. launches his dissertation, I came upon an unique figure. A historic character. And then, everything was clear again,—clear as mud.

You see, the D. M. can sit back in his chair and put up his slippered feet on the table because he has got something which you or I could never hope for any time in our lives. He can throw his cap at the moon and laugh at Care because he has got the Genie of old Arabia in his bottle. The Genie has no name, only a number. And that number is 98.

You citizen of a mean city like Calcutta, or Bombay, or Madras,—what can you conceive of real Magic? If you lose a cow, you probably run to the Police, or the nearest pound. We, capitalists,—that is, of the Capital, would ring up ole man 98. He would get your cow for you. At least, the District Manager hoped so. He hasn't said so yet. But he will. He will.

What he does say is this.

"IF YOU WISH TO COMPLAIN ABOUT THE LOCAL SERVICE, DIAL 98." If the cat does not purr, you are only "unlucky",—ring up 98 and report..... "If you do not get an answer from the number you have rung up and have reason to believe that there must be someone to answer the ring at the time, please disconnect and ring up 98.."

"If you find the number you want busy over a long period and suspect something to be wrong, please do ring up 98." "When you get the Nu Tone, 98, if approached, will help you to solve your difficulty." "If you are in any doubt, about the difference between the various tones, please do not hesitate to ring up 98 for a "Tone Demonstration."

"You could help a great deal by intelligently using your own telephone and telling all about your actual trouble to the 98 operator."

And so on. And so on. Any mother could sleep through the long afternoon hours, if she had a maid like that. Apparently this motherly District Manager had a treasure like that. I wished to give her a trial.

First time, the cat refused to purr, I rang up 98. There were some unearthly noises straight from the opening scene of Olivier's Hamlet, and then a strange word. "Cmplthldthln." Just that. "Cmplthldthln." I know you cannot pronounce it any more than you can the words on an oculist's chart. But that was the word. "Cmplthldthln."

Months later, I got it from 98 himself that he only said "Complaint-hold-the line." Actually, he didn't. All he spat out to me was "Cmplthldthln."

And then, the silence of the grave. Not a mouse stirring, much less a cat. Ten minutes passed by. Then I rang up 98 again. Again a strange expletive. And then a pause. I took advantage of the pause to tell the Person (there was nothing to give away its Sex) all my trouble. I heard another new word: "Ok'lrngubk." Yes, "Ok'lrngubk".

After a good deal of brain-driving, I twigged the secret. The man was talking Pitman. Talking in shorthand. Transcribed, it was quite understandable. "Ok'lrngubk" was short for "O.K. I will ring you back".

But he didn't. He never came back, never rang back, So, I rang him up again, and asked why he had not made his word good. His reply was: "Vntdyrnmbrytmrduwnt" ? That is, "I have noted your number, what more do you want?".... I was appalled. Was this the Maid of the Manager speaking? But how could she?

I wondered if it had something to do with my voice which had rubbed this made the wrong way. I knew it had other maids in my time. But no. All my friends said the same thing. The same "Cmplthldthn" to start with and "Vntdyrnmbrytmrduwnt" as the final cadenza. The figure did not vary by a single note.

There was a good deal of rumpus in the town, I can tell you. What Genie was this which did no tricks? Was this the Magic which the Manager promised the Capital? Quite a lot of "Pro Bono Publico"s gave tongue. "Vox Populi" joined in the chorus, not to mention "Vox Dei." Everybody wanted the head of 98. The Manager took his feet off the table and set up.

And then, SENSATION! 98 had disappeared. Gone quite off the map.

No trace of 98.

Nobody has since seen the old Genie, and the Capital has forgotten him in the celebrations of the Prime Minister's great Victory at 10 Downing Street. That would have been the end of this memorable saga in the ordinary course. But it isn't. And when I spill the rest of it, do keep it under your hat and don't go and blab about it to the District Manager.

For I have met 98. And it was not a case of Mahomet going to mountain either. Ole Man 98 came to me himself. That is, when the hue and cry had died out. And he had a story to tell. This is it.

I asked him why he had disappeared. Was it the strain of our badgering him? He said, no, it was not that. He did not mind our troubling him in the least. Then what? Why did he run away?

Then the man broke down completely. After the sobs had subsided and he had composed himself a little, he explained. He said that it was the Information Department and the Statistics which had broken his back. But that was all cloudy to me. What had the Information Department to do with him or Statistics either? I asked him.

The question surprised him. "But didn't you read the end of my Chief's thesis, Sir? About Obnoxious Calls?" I had to confess that I had not reached the finale of the piece. So, he made me pick up the book again,—it was still resting by the side of the cat, —and pointed at the last page but one.

"7. OBNOXIOUS CALLS.— If you get an obnoxious call, please inform the Officer in charge....your number will then be kept under observation for all calls directed towards you, and the Exchange will unobstructively monitor all calls directed to you...."

"But why should this upset you?" I asked him. "Well, Sir", he wailed, "It depends on what you call an 'Obnoxious Call'. My revered Chief never defined it anywnere. So, the Information and Broadcasting Department rang me up every time anybody asked them for Information. It was a nuisance, they said. And they wanted me to keep their line under observation. How could I find time to attend to ordinary complaints?"

I could see the point of "Cmplthldthln" and "Ok'lrngubk" then. But I had not seen the point of the "Statistics" yet. So I asked him. "Statistics, Sir?" he repeated like a child. "Please see the last para." I did, and found this.

"You will be interested to know that even in advanced countries of the West, where the telephone habit is far more wide-spread, statistics have shown that 60 per cent of the recorded complaints arise on account of faulty handling of the telephone."

"But what's that got to do with you?" I asked him. The man became apoplectic in his reply. "WITH ME, SIR? If not with me, whom? How could the Chief be sure of the percentage unless the percentage was worked out?" Still it was not clear and I pressed for further light. It came.

"For six months, Sir, I had all the statistics of all the European and American countries with me, night and morning, in the office and at home, working, working, working them, to see that the percentage was 60 per cent. Otherwise, how could the Chief be so sure? Then, Sir, how could I answer when I you, could think of nothing but the percentage of faulty handling in advanced countries of the West?

"So what did you do?" The answer was brief. "Sir, I left." And that, gentlemen, was that.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I'D HIRE YOU BUT YOU SAY YOU'VE HELD FIFTY JOBS! YOU DON'T STAY LONG IN ONE PLACE!
BUT I DIDN'T LEAVE THEM VOLUNTARILY!
GLADYS PARKER
2-6

SHYAM AND SHEELA

(Continued from page 2)

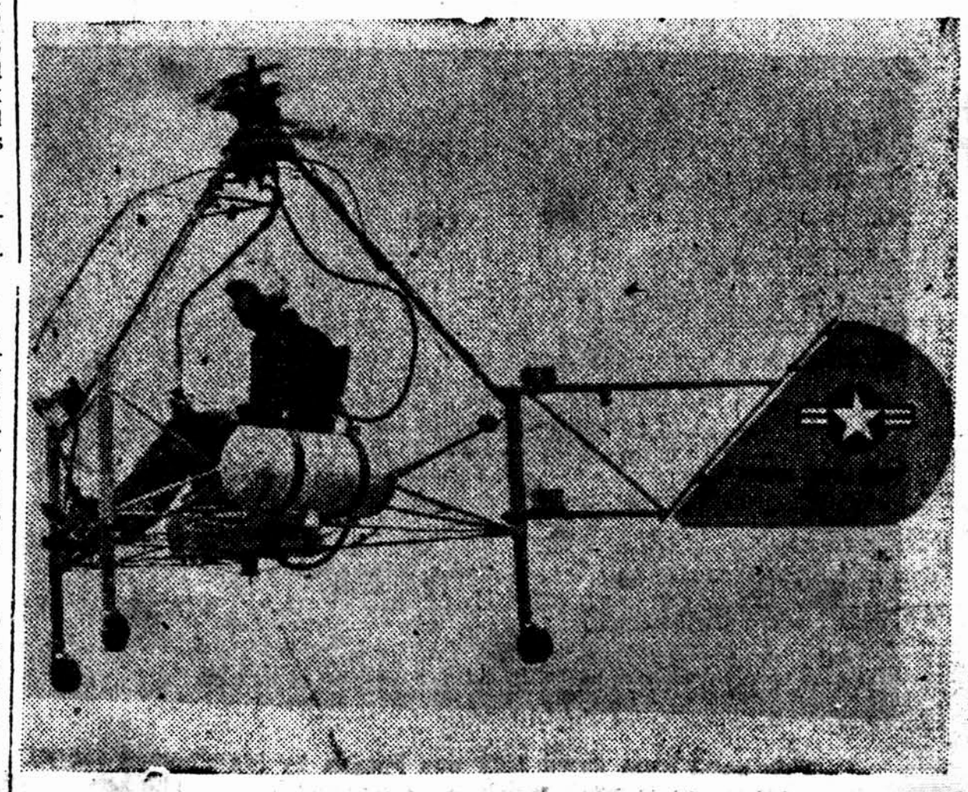
work henceforth and got his mother's consent to provide for them.

One day Sheela under Ehyam's instructions, approached her mother when she was in a happy mood and earnestly implored her to cancel the proposed marriage. She told her that she wanted to marry Shyam whom she dearly loved. "Sheela, how foolish you are. Suppose you love the moon does that mean that you can get it. My child have your feet on the solid earth and do not take flights on the wings of Fancy" replied her mother.

Sheela revealed to her mother her relations with Shyam and told her that he too loved her.

"Impossible", cried out her mother, "he—a big wealthy man of noble caste loving you a poor girl of a low caste not equal even to his servants in status".

This apostle of caste system had yet to learn in the last days of her life that love is transcendental and knows no social barriers and happily she did learn it.



The first U.S. jet propelled helicop ter seen during a test flight. The stovepipe engine produces thrust by mixing combustion product of gasoline with air.

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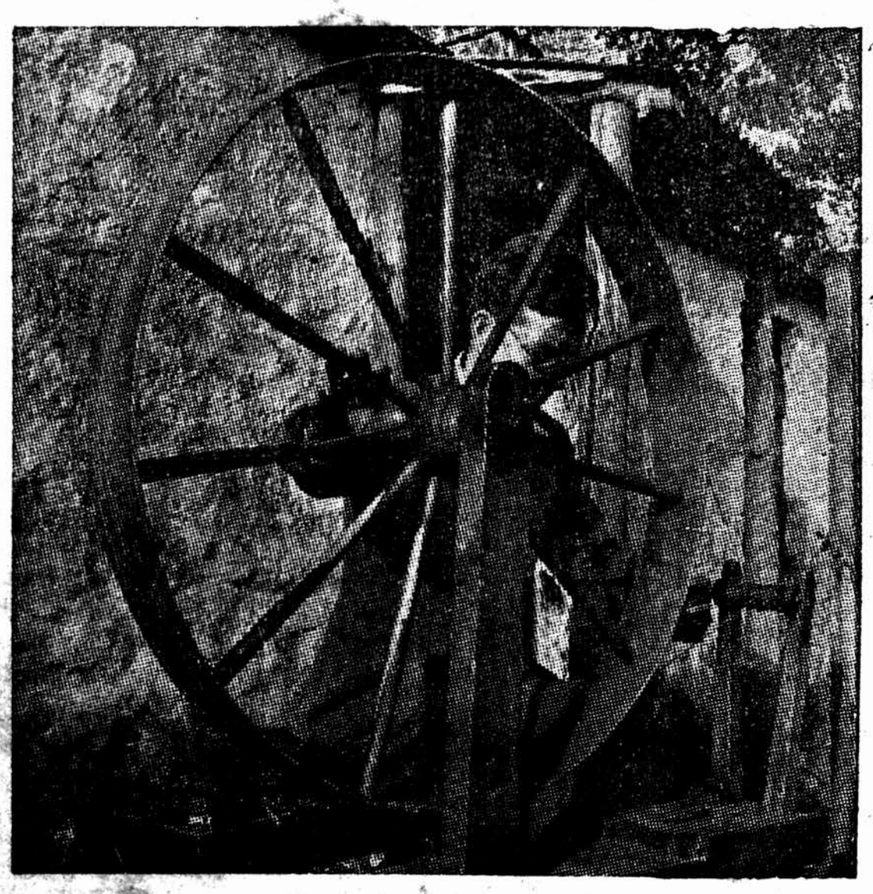

Alexander MacPherson spins his yarn.

Under the low cottage ceiling MacPherson toils to keep pace with his overseas orders.

WOULD-BE HERMIT FINDS FAME

Alexander MacPherson, weaver of hand-made tweeds sends nearly all his products to overseas market. MacPherson went to live in the tiny cottage Inverhoullin, near Taryets on Loch Lomond, side aout ten years ago. Until then he had worked in a Stirlingshire woollen mill. He retired to the Bens to find solitude and to work with his hands in a way that pleased him. The wartime influx of Servicemen destroyed his solitude but brought him fame. New orders come to him from all over the world.

Mrs. MacPherson inspects all finished work and helps with designs.

This hand loom dated 1877 was bought by MacPherson for £15. Now he produces on it work which is in demand by folk who know it all over the world.

Familiar sign at Inverhoullin, near Tarbet village: Alexander MacPherson (left) shows his tweeds to visiting strangers.

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